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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 261 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS

The s.s. "DARA" 4922 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 2nd November, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for Deck and Cabin passengers.

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AND
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925 3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,3-5
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLADAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA*	10,011
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8 03
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,43)
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ..	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8 303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
22nd ,,	NARINGA*	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	3,690	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA	1,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
5th Nov.	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
7th ,,	VASNA	Busrehvia Karachi.
8th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
10th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O Box. 122

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S: Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami-	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to,—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostoak.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Mever Sassoon, Esq.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA. LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

APITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00.00.000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 1,00.00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on avourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars app'y to :—

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents :— For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents :— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. B.).

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For a Newspaper Office, smart LEDGER CLERK, one knowing accounts and typewriting preferred. Salary Rs. 100. Apply sharp Box No. 564, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R300

WANTED—An experienced Sanscrit Teacher for student. Apply personally to HARKISONDAS VANDRAVANDAS, Situ-kaun Hughes Road, between 8 and 10 a. m. 303

QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, Hindu vegetarian wanted for Shrimali Vanick Dispensary, Mangrol a (Kathiawar). Starting salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to VANDRAVANDAS DAYAL, 84, Bazar Gate, Bombay.
A R290

WANTED—(1) One SCIENCE TEACHER, experienced in teaching nature study and elementary science subjects to children; (2) One MATHEMATICS TEACHER with experience of High School teaching; (3) One experienced SANSKRIT TEACHER; (4) One experienced GUJARATI TEACHER. Graduates preferred; sex or nationality no bar. Apply to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibag P. O., AHMEDABAD.
A 21070

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available stating age, qualification, salary required and terms it any to propose informing games and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20925

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE P. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

WANTED for His Highness' Government Alwar State:—(1) ONE ASSTT. ARCHITECT. Pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Must be qualified from any recognised Architectural School and must have experience in designing big Architectural Buildings. (2) THREE DRAFTSMEN. Pay up to Rs. 120 according to qualifications. Must be well up in estimating and drawing details of Architectural Buildings, from sketches. Should be experienced. (3) ONE TRACER. Pay up to Rs. 50. Must be neat and sharp worker and should have a good hand in drawing. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 10-11-1924. Mr B. SANJANA, State Engineer, Alwar.
A 21056

WANTED DISTRICTS and DIVISIONAL AGENTS on decent salary and commission for an established Insurance Company, having got 17 years' existence and which has paid a security deposit of 1,80,000 to the Government of India and is managed and controlled by a most influential and respectable Board of Directors (including one Maharajkumar) in every district, division and important town of the Bombay Presidency (including States). Security either in cash or Government paper not exceeding one thousand Rupees, varying according to Agents jurisdiction is essential with a view to ensure Company's money to be received by them by way of premiums. Also first class Organisers, Inspectors and Superintendents to organise, supervise, and control all such establishments throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Gentlemen and Ladies of thorough Insurance experience and good education should only apply. Ladies are also insured. Very good prospects for devoted, earnest, hardworking and loyal persons already in the line. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A highly qualified WEAVING MASTER for a large local mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R286

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OUTSIDE MECHANICAL FOREMAN to supervise running of construction plant. Apply Box No. 566 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A 21068

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A general experience and hardworking CLERK SEEKS POST as filing, despatching Bill-Collector or Time-Keeper. Please write to Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R308

WANTED ENGAGEMENT—By an energetic young man of over six years practical experience in a first class local Mill of erection and working of fine spinning machinery including combers upto 100s counts, also weaving of fine cloth therefrom erection and working of Swiss embroidery looms and Diesel Oil engines of 750 to 1050 B.H.P. English and Swiss.
B 21059

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, an Office of 778 square feet area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Rent Rs. 225 per month. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
C21050

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Riccardson and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R173

TO LET—"Doddanna Hall," situated in a very attractive place, opposite to Bangalore City Market; an ideal place for Cinema Shows and Theatres. Apply:—SECRETARY Trust Board, S.L.N. Institution, Bangalore City.
C

WELL ventilated and accommodated BLOCK, ROOMS, GODOWN, in Gordhan Building No. 2, near West-End Cinema, behind Girgaum Police Court, Charni Road. Apply SETH GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R285

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A beautiful, educated, grown-up BRIDE, not orthodox, for a well-educated Agarwala, having extensive landed properties, and also drawing good salary as professor. No sub-caste restrictions. Please reply Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R284

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW 2nd hand FORD CARS FOR SALE. Apply FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 21053

WANTED—2½—3 ton LORRY, new or secondhand. Apply sharp to LAXMI NARAYAN c/o. Gopiram Ramchander Tikmani Building; Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
R313

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rupees 1,25,000, at about 9 p. c. per annum, on Madras Presidency Estate. Only investors write. "Loan", c/0651, Shahapur (Belgaum)
R R309

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—50000 Sft. of 3" SHAHABAD STONES. Lowest quotations F.O.R. or delivered Lower Parel, may be sent to G.S. CHANDEL & CO., Contractors, Andheri, BOMBAY.
G 21043

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495. Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
No W.

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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INDIAN MUSIC—If you wish to learn it well and thoroughly, write for Maariful Nagmat by Th. Nawab Ali Khan. Price of the 1st and 2nd volume Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 each. The first volume available in Urdu only. The 2nd volume both in Urdu and Hindi. Apply to the MANAGER, ADBI PRESS, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.
L R281

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
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"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

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SUPERINTENDENT,
R. L. Trust Hostel,
Bombay No. 4.
R310

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED WANTED WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT to take charge of the Municipal Fire Brigade, Lahore. Must be a thorough Mechanic with sufficient experience of repairing and maintaining Motor and Steam Fire Engine in good running order and with an upto date knowledge of the use and nature of modern fire extinguishing appliances.

Salary Rs. 250—10—300 p.m. with free quarters and benefit of Municipal Provident Fund. Post is permanent on 6 months' probation.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th November, 1924.

MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN,
Municipal Engineer, Lahore.
21061

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

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THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large concerners throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
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R306

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tender forms and all information can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba Tramway Depot.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.
Bombay, 4th November, 1924.
21071

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TAHERALI MAHOMEDALI ABDEALI KADERBHAI and YUSUFALI KADERBHAI have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, our said client, free from all encumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhanji Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-seven (87) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dhanji Street aforesid, on or towards the West and North by the properties of Meherji Pallonji Meherji and others and on or towrds the South by the property of Framji Jeewanji Javeri and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 700 and Street No. 12 and 14 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1370 of Bhuleshwar Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Meherji Pallonji Meherji and others, on or towards the West by the Agiary Street aforesid, on or towards the North by the Dharamshala of Pallonji Dorabji Meherji, deceased and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Motibai, widow of Dorabji Behramji Kerawalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 700 and Street No. 11, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1370 of Bhuleshwar Division.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1382 and Cadastral Survey No. 1393 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and well standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 731 and Street Nos. 13-15 of 2nd Agiary Cross Lane (in the Municipal Bills mentioned as 3rd Agiary Road) and also under C Ward No. 701 Street No. 16 of Dhunji Street and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1371 of Bhuleshwar Division situated at and abutting on one side, on the said 2nd Agiary Cross Lane and on the other side by the said Dhunji Street in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Dhunji Street, on or towards the West by the 2nd Agiary Cross Lane (in the Municipal Bills mentioned as 3rd Agiary Road), on or towards the North partly by the property of Chunilal Uttamchnd and partly by the property of Abdulali Kaderbhai, and on or towards the South by other property of the Purchasers.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1924.
R. D. DESAI,
For Messrs. Madhavji & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
21066

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3618 OF 1924.
KHUMA KHUSHAL and Anr. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DAVID JUDAH ASKENAZIE and Ors. ... Defendants.

To
DAVID JUDAH ASKENAZIE,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the Rule Nisi herein dated the 10th day of October, 1924 for Interim Receiver and Injunction has been ADJOURNED from the 3rd day of November, 1924 to Monday next the 10th day of November, 1924.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1924.
PARELKAR & RANCHODDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
21069

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.
THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD
Parts one and two
Remarkable pictures of a great 5000 miles tour through the wild tracts of Central Africa. Thrilling adventures with Jungle animals and strange people of an untamed land. A film which will stir you by its tremendous daring and danger.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE
Episodes five and six
THE TEMPLE DUNGEON
AND
THE PITFALL
Ruth struggles on towards her goal. Her enemies determined to outwit her, trap her at every point, but she in turn defeats them counting her life for nothing. The adventure in the Temple of Sacred Fire is the most thrilling ever seen. Death seems certain—Can she be saved?
PATHE GAZETTE
FINGER PRINTS
(Parrott Comedy).
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p.m. AND 5 p. m. AND 11 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE PRINCESS OF NEW YORK"
with DAVID POWELL.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with ALICE TERRY.

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TO DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE DAREDEVIL"
with TOM MIX.

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A Convincing Historical Romance of
LOVE—HATE AND REVENGE
mounted with Rare Artistic Skill in Settings of Venetian Splendour
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
as described by LORD BYRON in "CHILDE HAROLD"
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
A Breathless Tale of Plot and Passion, told in a series of fast-moving action, against a thousand background of Ancient Venice, and featuring
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Now Showing at the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.
3 Shows—6-30,—8-15,—10.
POPULAR PRICES.

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Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
(Thursday's performance in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson)
PROGRAMMES VARIED
each
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
BIG MATINEE SHOW
on
SATURDAY NEXT AT 5-30.
E. J. CARROLL
Presents the World's most
DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER COMEDIAN
SIR HARRY LAUDER
together with his
ALL STARS COMPANY OF SPECIALITY ACTS
"A real London Show"
The like of which has not previously been seen in India. Remember the
SEASON IS LIMITED
and you may never hear the like again. The Box Plans are at Rose's till 5 p. m. after which seats for To-Night may be booked at the Theatre.
Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.
Rs. 5-12, Rs. [redacted] Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre.
ALL PRICES [redacted]DING TAX.

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SANDHURST ROAD.
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Madan's first Egyptian picture ever produced of Love & Thrills
MISSUR RANI.
NEXT SATURDAY 8th NOVEMBER 24
A Smashing serial of Love & Adventure
Starring
PEGGY O'DAY (Heroine).
JACK PERRIN (Hero).
FRANCIS FORD (Blackguard).
Do not forget to come.
Reserve your seats from to-day.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents this WEEK
Majestic's Super Production
SHAH JAHAN
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday begins at 3 p. m.
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Usual Popular Rates.

IMPERIAL
presents
To-night & during this week
"SADEVANT SAVLINGA"
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at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra shows:—
on Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m.

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TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"A MASTERPIECE PHOTO-PLAY"
"THE FIGHTING ADVENTURER"
6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
PAT O'MALLEY and MARY ASTOR
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 8th November at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Gray and coloured piecegoods etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SYDENHAM ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR AND AT PRINCESS ST.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right of occupying the plots per a term of 999 years.

To-day WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the plots at Bhendy Bazar.

LOT NO. 1—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 2 Sydenham Road, Estate having a frontage of about 60 ft. to Bhendy Bazar and containing 355 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 3 frontage 60 feet—377 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3—A similar plot known as Plot No. 4 frontage 60 feet, area 400 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, frontage 60 feet, area 420 sq. yards.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the plots at Kolbhatwadi:

LOT NO. 1—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 4 Kolbhatwadi Estate abuts on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 5, abutting on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A similar plot, known as Plot No. 7, frontage 60 feet, Princess Street, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4—A very valuable corner plot. An unique building site known as Plot No. 8, at the junction of Girgaum Road and Princess Street, frontage on Girgaum Road, 85 feet, on Princess Street, 67 feet, area 612 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 17, abuts on 40 feet new Road, frontage 69 feet, area 423 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A similar building site known as Plot No. 18, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 7.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 19, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

For further particulars, plan of the plots, conditions of sale, etc., apply to the Board's Estate Agent or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S T)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BOIWAR LANE, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3106 OF 1924.

Mangaldas Ranchhoddas ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Hiralal Nagindas Parekh. ..... Defendant.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Mangaldas Ranchhoddas the Plaintiff and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Nagindas Parekh the Defendant, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Consent Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th October 1924, in the above Suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhoiwar Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 71 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335 New No. 3280 Old Survey No. 1169 and New Survey No. 9038 and bearing Cadestral No. 352 of Fort Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hirjibhai Hormusji Lord on or towards the South by the said Bhoiwar Lane on or towards the East by the property of Naoroji Pallonji Mistry and on or towards the West by the property of Dhunji Kika which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1748 Street No. 66 New Street No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Usuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24063.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 7th November, 1924, at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 508/512; 419/421; 530/534; Case No. 112; 149; 114; Nagdevi Street.

Building Shed No. 206; 222; Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO,

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable stores surplus and redundant stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory Kirkee on MONDAY, 24th November, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass bornings, cuttings scraps and scissol Cupronicurl with and without traces of lead. Lead scrap, Copper scrap Zinc scrap, Tin scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel sulphate, Paints of sorts; Soligunum, Bolts doors brass, Cloth wire, brass and copper, Eyelets brass of sorts, Clocks brass water three way pins keep split of sorts pipe, steam and hydraulic bands couplings brass Elbows, Sockets, Tees, Screws brass F. H. and Screws iron, F. H. of sorts, Cutters angulars right hand of sorts, drill Morse twist of sorts, Saws circular for metals Wheels abrasive st. grit, of sorts Clocks recording portable and tell tale portable, Engines fire steam Merry Weather Stamps steel for metals, Weight brass etc., etc., other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent will be taken strictly. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.
94, Mani Street, Camp Poona.

A FANCY SALE

in aid of the

ORPHANS IN ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME

Will be held on the premises

on the 6th at 5 p. m.

and

7th, 8th and 9th November from

9-30 to 7 p. m.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has kindly consented to open the Bazaar.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. DE LECLUSE, Med. Co., 7 Jermyn Street, S.W.1 London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IN ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

FOR SALE
CHEAP, HIGHLY PERFUMED,
INCENSE (DASANG DHOOP)
sweetens the air, for rich and poor both.
Specially for temples. Ask
KASALCHAND M. DHANGADHARAWALA
Sankdi Shari, AHMEDABAD.

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Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character, Map of Heavens, Longevity, Finance, business prospects family, etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 10. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. S. S. REUBEN, Karachi writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. S. India.

M 228

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, November 5.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SHORT CAUSES.

481-24—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Harilal Purshotam, Payne and Co.

3958-23—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Fumaji v Abdul Rahman Ibrahim and others, Sukhtanker and G.

5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Harmukhrai Ramnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4358-23—Mulla and M, Macherla Ramana Shirachedambardi v Kaparti Narayen Mulji Th and Co.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Pantin widow v The Administrator-General and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J. Khandwalla and Ch. Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2401-24—Shah and Co, Birdichand Jivaji Poldar, Katcherdas Nandlal Kalantri.

3368-24—Chitnis K and M, Mathradas Chaturbhuj, The Kasturchand Mills Co, Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

351-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas K Master, Mahomedali Valibhay and another, Payne and Co.

256-23—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng. and Wg. Co., Ltd. Thakar Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

2001-22—Manubhai and Co., Umedram Girdharlal Diwan and others, Purshotam Ratansey, Jamsedji R and D.

5209-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy Jagjiwan Ujamsi, Kanga and Co.

4150-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Currim Nanji, The National Bank of India Ltd, Little and Co.

4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co. Ltd. v M C Dawell and Co., Ltd. Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchman v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.

1998-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal, Machhi Mitha Ratna and anr, Manukhlal H M and Co.

2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.

2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Keshavji and anr.

4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji T and Co.

381-24—Judah and S, Shah Rajhar Obhaya v Velji Nensy and others, Pandia and Co., Paralker and Co.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lunidram v Abdul Tyab Kassamji and others, Judah and S.

4058-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Matubhai Maneckbl Shah and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatmal Kimatrai and Co, Devoomal Hemraj and another, Kanga and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

9411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupine Foundry Co. Ltd. v. The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ld, Malvi M R and Co.

3454-23—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talakasy and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amaschand and M.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D Joseph Francis Raphael D'Almeida and others, v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luximbai widow.

3178-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2503-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhussein A Murraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deskmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.

2412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Trisum and others Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhati, Panachand Maganand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4859-21—Andrade and Co, Lakhmidas Mavji, Madhavji Virji and anr, Madhavji and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1236-23—Dikshit M and Co, Narsi Lakhmidas, Lakhmidas Mevji and others, Andrade and Co., Jamsttji R and D, Madhavji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

73-23—Madhavji and Co, Shrikrishna Rinya, v Talakchand Shapurji, Bhinshanker K and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood nd others Bai Gulbai widow and others, Payne and Co.

2383-23—Amarchand and M, Govindji Raghunath, Lumchand Sunkerji and others Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct. 531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji and another M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.

S C. Ct. 530/6044-21—Do. Do. Do. Do. 3242-21—Khanderao L and M, Sushilabai widow and another, v Gopal Pandurang Bhandare and others, Mehta L and Co., Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker nd J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co. Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co. W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co. Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Velmi v Yaya Bros.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3148-24—Mulla and M, Ganny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cooverji Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2469-23—Little and Co, Badrudin Rajbhai, Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Padamji, Kanga and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5169-23—Captain and V, Rachodas Gidumay Baboo Bhola Nath, Daphtary F and D.

510-24—Dikshit M and Co, Harkisondas Pragji, Peter Anthony Baptista Amin and D.

Re. Indian Company's Act—Rustomji and G, Goculdas Kilabhai Dalal v Peter, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand Cl and J, Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3021-24—Mulla and M, Papatlal Girdharlal, Wadilal Chaganlal, Kanga and Co.

3030-24—Crawford B and Co, Goria Ltd, K, Rustomji, Malvi M R and Co.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khushal Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

4040-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jivraj Dossabhoy Nasserwanji Byramji Motiwalla, Mulla and M.

4777-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Chotalal Jethalal v Mohantal Ranchoddas and anr, Amin and D.

4793-22—Madhowji and Co, Saroopchand Pitheraj v Tullockchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4807-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jankilal Gangabux v Chaturbhooj Brijlal, Captain and V.

4808-22—Payne and Co, The National Trading Society v Magniram Damnal and anr, Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

4812-22—Pendia and Co, Bai Suntoke widow v Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4821-22—Shah and Ch, Karamchand Vadhoochand v Titockchand Mannaji, Mulla and M.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Gulabrai Madanlal and anr, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

Sc Ct 1834/19616-22—Purnand P and J Hatibhay Hirachand, Valji Dharsey, Wadia G and Co.

3745-24—Matubhay J and M, Ambibai and others, Gambhirdas Kuberdas and others, Shah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.

1859-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2163-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and others, Crawford B and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

SPORTING NEWS.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

KOLHAPUR, Nov, 3.

THE MARKET PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Arabs 3rd division which has not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over since March, 1923. Winner Rs 1,500 second Rs 900; third Rs. 250.

Mr S R A Wahab's ZUGGAR, 7-9, Donnelly 1
Mr Yusuf Haroon's and Munshi Mahomed's MY FANCY, 9-0, McQuade 2
Mr G J Rahim's NIZAMUDDIN, 8-3, Roberts 3
Mr A M Khairaz's CARRY ON, 8-9, McPherson 4

Also ran:—Muzyed 8-5, Zamboor 8-4, Good Gold 7-13, Bagler 7-13, Amrin 7-8.

Won by short head, 3 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 8 2/5 secs.
Betting:—8/1 against Zuggar, Nizamuddin, 3/2 against My Fancy; 4/1 against Carry On, Amrin; 5/1 against Muzyed; 8/1 against Good Gold, Bugler.
Tote paid.—Win Rs 18-8; Places Rs 4-12 Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 4-8.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses 3rd and 4th divisions. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's HARMONY, 8-12, Barnett 1
Mr Heath's ISLAND LORD, 8-13, McPherson 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS, 8-0, Sheldon 3

Also ran:—Magical Mike 9-12, Pendant 8-0.

Won by one length and half a length.
Time:—1 min. 2 secs.
Betting:—4/6 on Island Lord, 3/2 against Daphnis, 4/1 against Harmony, sixes Magical Mike, Pendant.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-4; Places Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12.

THE WELCOME PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for Arab ponies 3rd division. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr M Ryan's LAST CALL, 9-4, McPherson 1
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's COCKEYE, 7-12, McQuade 2
Mr Mahomed Athiya's HAMIAB, 8-7, Fahad 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOSCOW, 8-6, Sheldon 4

Also ran:—Cossack 9-2, Bhagwazenad 8-9, Lahore 8-0, Rector 7-12, Anderin 7-6.

Won by 3/4 lengths, head, head.
Time:—1 min. 24 1/5 secs.
Betting:—2/1 against Cossack, 3/1 against Hamiar, 4/1 Moscow, Anderin; 6/1 Last Call, Lahore; longer odds the rest.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-4; Places Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 5.

THE SHIVAJI CUP—Distance 1 mile Handicap for horses in 3rd and 4th divisions.

A Cup value Rs. 300, presented by S. A. B. Cay of Kolhapur, and Rs. 2,000 to the winner, second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Nawabzada Sayeed Azafar Khan's LADY RITA, 9-12, Barnett 1
Mr A B Sethna's THE LILY, 8-4, Okhan 2
Akkasaheb Maharaj's BATHURST, 8-2, McQuade 3

Also ran:—Bristol Scout 8-4.

Won by 2 lengths, neck.
Time:—1 min. 47 secs.
Betting:—5/2 on Lady Rita, 4/1 against The Lily, Bathurst; 6/1 Bristol Scout.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3-12; Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-4.

THE MARKET PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Arabs 3rd division, which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over since March, 1923.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 900; third Rs. 250.

Mr D N Zodge's PANIPAT, 7-6, F Black 1
Mr A H Shuctauz's DHAREEN, 7-13, McQuade 2
Mr M Ryan's SYLVANMORE 8-10, McPherson 3
Messrs Wahab's and Fayad Sulleman's SURETY, 7-13, Donnelly 4

Also ran:—Mundoor 8-10, Shahin 8-10, Zubeir 8-0, Daas 7-9.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-4; Places Rs. 6-12, Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 3-4.

Betting:—2/1 Sylvanmore, Surety; 5/1 Mundoor; 8/1 Dhareen, Panipat, longer odds the rest.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Following are the results of Rugby football matches played in Rugby Union today:—

Cambridge University fourteen, Swansea nine.

Oxford University seventeen, Edinburgh University nine.

In Association football, the match between Chelsea and Cambridge University, ended in a draw each scoring one goal.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 3.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.821 inches.

Temperature of Air	80.3 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.3 „
Dew Point	71.4 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	75% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.4 „
Minimum	73.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	4	8 50	27 3	4	2 40	16 0
		21 19	27 9		15 24	17 6
W.	5	5 57	26 7	5	13 2	19 2
		18 32	24 6		.. ..	..
Th.	6	7 15	26 5	6	0 48	19 4
		14 58	25 3		14 2	18 5
F.	7	8 18	26 7	7	2 4	19 4
		21 0	26 2		14 54	17 8
at.	8	0 58	30 1	8	7 4	17 5
		12 56	28 0		19 7	14 4
Sun.	9	9 47	26 10	9	3 52	19 0
		22 30	27 9		16 7	16 6
M.	10	10 22	26 11	10	4 34	18 11
		23 6	28 2		16 41	16 1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 5 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 40m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 43m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

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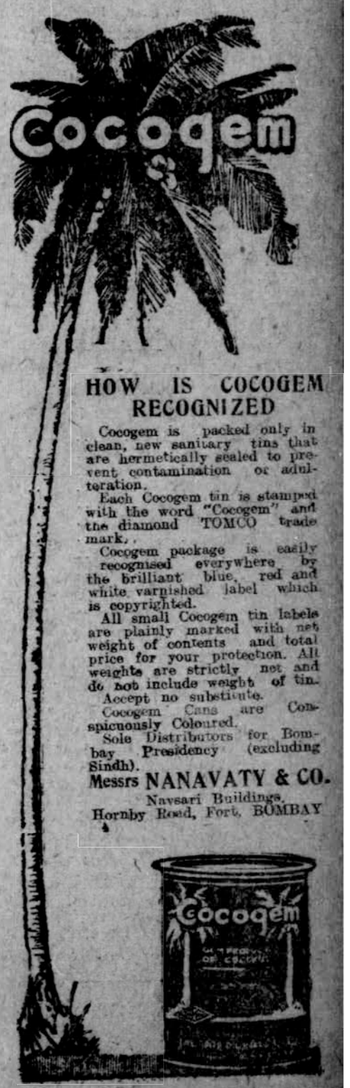

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 630
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 680
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 670

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 295

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.54—1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 86.53
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.20
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull and quiet market.
Market closed dull with sellers at 1s. 5—15/16d. for ready T T on London.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Ready and Forward.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 15/16
" buying T T Ready 1/6
" selling T T Dcer. 1/6
" buying T T Dcer. 1/6 1/16
" selling T T Jan. 1/6
" buying T T Jan. 1/6 1/16
" selling T T Feb. 1/5 15/16
" buying T T Feb. 1/6
" selling T T March 1/5 27/32
" buying T T March 1/5 15/16
" selling T T April 1/5 3/4
" buying T T April 1/5 27/32

London Discounts:—
Three Months 3—15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4—5/16 per cent.

Money:—
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three months 3½ per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6—quiet.
Bar Gold £ 4/11/3—downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/8—unsettled.

London, Nov. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and India sold. Continent moderately bold market closed uncertain.

Interest day to day loans 2 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
5 per cent Rentes 22 1/4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.95
Christiania	31.61
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	23.60
Prague	152.37

London, Nov. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 86.65.
Exchange on London in Germany 19.100.000 m.
Exchange on London in Italy not received.
New York, Nov. 3.
Demand Bills 4.53.75.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 4.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fes Demand	628
American Dollars	295
Hongkong Dollars	162 1/2
Shanghai	228
Japan	113
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

SHARES.

London, Nov. 3.

Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20 1/8.
National Bank £44 1/8.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/9/3
" forward Rs. 14/9/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/12/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/13/—
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/14/—
Bar silver ready, Rs. 76/11
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 76/13
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 77/3

London, Nov. 3.

Bar gold ready s. 91—3
Silver ready, d. 34—6
Silver forward, d. 34—6
TONE OF SILVER—
China sold heavily, Continent and London Speculators bought. Market closed with buyers at the rate.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 92/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1945—55 Rs. 97/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929—49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1412/8, India 75. Central Bank 22/4 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 427/8, Bombay Cotton 545; Bombay Dyeing 810; Bradbury 550; Century 376/4; Cent. India 507/8. Colaba Land 160 Coorla 180, Crescent 240; Currim 410; Dawn 650; Edw. Sassoon 175. Elphinstone 35; Fazulbhoy 843/12, Finlay 770; Globe 67/8; Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Madwa 406/4, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 190 Kohinoor 1300, Luxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 230; Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2800, Meyer Sassoon 120; Morarji 2900, New Great 382/8 New City 330; Pahani 357/8, Pearls 551/4, Phoenix 522/8; Simplex 246/4, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 592/8, Tata Mill 185; and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8, B. Burma 297/8, B. Burma N.I. 65; Bt. Burma Pet. 5/9; Bombay Tramway 88/2, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 9/6; Katni Ord. 60; Katni Defd. 170 New India 13/6, Shivrajpur 44/8; Tata Iron Ord. 8, Tata Iron Defd. 34/6, Tata Hydro 67/8 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 93 3/8 plus 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 15/16 minus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 5/8 minus 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 102 £3/4 minus 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113 1/2 plus 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 5/8 plus 1/3.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4.

LANCASHIRE SPINNING MILLS.

WEEKLY WORKING HOURS INCREASED

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Lancashire cotton spinning mills engaged in spinning American cotton have increased weekly working hours from 26 1/4 to 32 hours. Probabilities are that in most cases, mills will run 48 hours a week for a fortnight and then stop entirely for a week. This will be a economical plan from the standpoint of employers to overhead the charges and to enable 150,00 operatives affected to draw for workless weeks not only a dole but also the Trade Union out of work pay.—Reuter.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd November 1924.

Cotton	1674 Bales.
Wheat	7536 Cwts.
Linseed	10080 "
Rapeseed etc.	2165 "
Gingellyseed	3780 "
Poppyseed	431 "
Groundnuts	737 "
Castorseed	773 "
Rice	706 "
Myrabollams	609 "
Cottonseed	6397 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3312 "
Jowari	70 "
Ginsur	Nil "
Barley	2883 "
Bajri	770 "
Bael	49 Tons

GOLD.

Bombay, November 4.

Ready:—22-13-0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Kartak	22-10-9	22-12-9		22-12-9
Magsar	22-11-9	22-13-9		22-13-9

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—4—0
Magsar 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 4.

Ready:—76-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	76-4-0	76-6-0		76-13-0
Magsar	76-9-0	76-6-0		77-2-0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—14—0
Magsar 1—14—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November, 4.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to day 12 to 22 points higher in New York futures. The market declined at the opening on scattered selling but at the close advanced on some short covering Liverpool has been reported 17 to 23 points down. The decline was due to some hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesnaer's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—
Market steady trade fixing prices. Improved demand in expectation of President Coolidge's victory."

A moderate advance was reported in America and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 459½ i.e. Re. ¼ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the values receded to Rs. 459 but again improved to Rs. 460 on Bazar operators buying. Around this level Commission Houses and brokers sold which caused a setback and the market declined to Rs. 457 which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 455½ and going down to Rs. 454½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 455 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 440 and declined to Rs. 438½. Improving to Rs. 439 the prices further gave way to Rs. 437½ on selling by Commission Houses, which rate rulted at 4 p.m. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 432 and gradually declined to 429 on Commission Houses selling the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 429½. F. G. Bengal Dec./January was nominally quoted Rs. 388.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with inquiry for fine old Berars and Khandesh cotton from Exporters and about 2,500 Bs. are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November, 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	455
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	388
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	437
" " ..	March	..	429 1/2

SPOT QNOTATION.

Bombay, November 4.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	490	465

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	456
" " Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	386
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	436
" " ..	March	..	428

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHEES' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

New York Market, 3rd Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
22.81	Dec.		22.66—15	22.98	+17
22.96	Jan.	22.86—10	23.79—17	23.18	+22
23.25	Mar.			23.40	+15
23.46	May.			23.58	+12
23.23	Jul			23.40	+17

Telegraphic market advices:—Some short covering and pre-election evening up.

January highest 23.38 (2.54 p.m.) lowest 22.70 (10-30 a.m.) range .68 points.

Liverpool Market, 3rd Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.08	Jan.	12.98—13	12.96—12	12.85	—23
13.14	Mar.	13.00—14	13.02—12	12.92	—22
13.15	May.			12.95	—20
13.03	July.			12.86	—17
Egyptian					
22.57	Nov.			23.25	+68
20.85	Jan.			21.35	+50

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 75,000.

(2) Local pressure. Hedge selling. Journal of Commerce 53.1 per cent. indicates a crop of 13,016,000.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.54 7/8; on Monday 4.54 1/2.

(3) Government will issue no pars remaining reports.

American markets are closed to-day.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

January	12.85	—.23
March	12.92	—.22
May	12.95	—.20
July	12.86	—.17

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5.000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Ind an nil.
Total Day's Imports nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.24 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis:—
Universal Standard 25.50 quiet.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	22.80
March	23.09
May	23.30

New York Noon Call:—

January	22.79
March	23.09
May	23.30

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	22.62
May	23.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Future Delivery Prices.—

November	12.97	—.13
January	12.96	—.19
March	13.03	—.11
May	13.03	—.12
July	12.91	—.12
October	12.35	—.09
Egyptians—		
January	20.95 plus	.10
March	20.03 no change	
May	19.67 no change	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	12.87	—.22
December	12.83	—.23
January	12.85	—.23
February	12.87	—.22
March	12.92	—.22
April	12.93	—.21
May	12.95	—.20
June	12.90	—.18
July	12.86	—.17
August	12.68	—.17
September	12.52	—.11
October	12.32	—.11
November	12.20	—.10

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.40
M. G. Fully Good	11.80
M. G. Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.45
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	11.95
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.45
M. G. Broach Good	11.70
M. G. Broach Fully Good	12.10
M. G. Broach Fine	12.50
M. G. Scinde Good	11.40
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.70
M. G. Scinde Fine	12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	23.25 plus	.68
December	21.95 "	.50
January	21.35 "	.50
February	20.85 "	.42
March	20.35 "	.32
April	20.05 "	.18
May	19.80 "	.13
June	19.60 "	.13
July	19.40 "	.13
August	19.20 "	.13
September	19.00 "	.13
October	18.90 "	.23
November	18.40	

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Nov. 3.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports 49.000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4.000.
Day's Exports to Continent 19.000.
Futures at New York:—

January	23.45 plus	.19
March	23.40 "	.15
May	23.58 "	.12
July	23.23	
Spot Cotton at New York	23.75 "	.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.00 "	.15

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	23.01 "	.16
March	23.27 "	.19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 5/8.
Demand Bills Silver foreign mined 69 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.

Futures at New York.—

January	23.15 plus	.19
March	23 .40 "	.15
May	23.58 "	.12
July		

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 3.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 60.
Rozario Shata Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 61.
Tone:—Dull and easier on lower Liverpool market.
Australian Jan/Feb sellers 62.
Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec buyers 60.
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov value 59.
Tone:—Dull and easier on lower Liverpool market.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags for Nov. Dec. shipment sellers £ 24 3/8
Tone—Nothing done and prices are nominally unchanged owing to absence of buyers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
Nov/Dec sellers 43/9
Jan/April sellers sellers 43 [illegible]

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 3.

Ferozepore Real Bold sellers for Nov/Dec shipment £24 1/8.
Toria sellers for Oct/Nov shipment £24 7/8.
Brown Cawnpore sellers for Oct/Nov shipment £23 3/8.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb shipment to Hull at £21 1/2 and in Castor Oil Firsts at 75.

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS.

New York and new Orleans markets will be closed on 4th instant owing to elections.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with poor request and easier sellers for Nov/Dec shipment at £21 3/4.
Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Oct/Nov shipment £11 5/8.
Castorseed Bombay sellers for Nov/Dec shipment £29 1/2.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 3.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec sellers 45/6.

METALS.

London, Nov. 3.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/2.
Tin Block £265 3/4.

London, Nov. 3.

Tin Block £ 265 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, November 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 4.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	4	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	4	0
Copper	2	65	4	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 ..		56	8	0
" " to 1		57	0	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		52	8	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 ..		65	4	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 3.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
November/December Nominal 22/-
January/March Sellers 22/-
June/July Sellers 19/9
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
January/March Sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
January/March Sellers 22/2

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 3.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan 17 3/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Nov. 18 1/8.
Tone:—Market was firm on outside buying later closing quotations.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Ready prices were a bit steadier with very good purchase enquiries in view of fresh arrivals. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 13,500 bags, showing a very satisfactory record of offtake.

Java Forward Prices are unchanged. Continental Beet & B. R. B. Beet Sugar Prices Forward Positions are easier by 2d. per Cwt. than yesterday's closing levels. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Prices are unaffected.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/8 Per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/8 Per Cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 21/8 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Sh. 21/8 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 21/5 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21/5 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 20/1 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 20/10 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/9 Per Cwt.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec. Sh. 20/3 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Sh. 20/4 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 4.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	0	6
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	14	0
Shapurji ..	..No	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	..No:	40—1	1	8	0
"	..No.	42—2	1	10	6
"	..No	20	1	1	9
"	..No	32	1	5	9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	3
Elphinstone	1	2	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	7	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	7	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	5	0
Salita—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Baisnee) per lb.	1	7	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	10	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustan	11	14	0

CANADA'S TRADE.

Ottawa.—Canada had a favourable balance of nearly $216,000,000 for the [illegible] months ended July 1924. In that period combined exports and imports almost re[illegible]ed the two billion dollar mark and bro[illegible] the Dominion into commercial relation every important trade centre in the [illegible]

In the period under review the ex[illegible] totalled $1,066,305,260, an increase $74,752,898, while imports amounted to $59,502,013, a decrease of $29,988,095. The Dominion's trade with the Empire continues to be a most important factor. In the twelve months Canada sold goods to the value of $463,047,579 within the Empire and imported from Empire sources goods valued at $191,631,782 the favourable balance amounting to $271,415,994, which was a formidable item in maintaining the economic stability of the country.—(R. T.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 4.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	427-8		
Bombay Cotton	545		
Bombay Dyeing	811 4-3-12-10		
Century	378-12-76-4		
Nagpur ex-divi.	508-12-7-8		
Colaba	160		
Cresent	23812-40		
Indore	405 6-4		
Kohinoor	1300		
New Great	382-8-80-82-8		
Pearl ex-divi.	555-50-51-4		
Phœnix	520		
Bharucha	101-4-100		
Simplex	248-12-46-4		
Swan	1012-8		
Swadesh ex-divi.	595-90-92-8		
Fabni	355-57-8		
Fazal	845-32-8-43-12		
Mathuradas	240		
Tata Mill	185		
Globe	67-8		
Mysore	115		
Madhavji	330		
Finlay	770		
Gokak	102-8		
Edward Sassoon	175		
Meyer Sassoon	120		
Alcock	172-8		
Bombay Burma Old	301-4-297-8		
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	88-2		
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	62-8		
Bunch Cement	9-6		
Central E. Mining	27		
Indian Cement	40		
Tata Steel Ordy.	8-4-8		
Tata Steel Defd.	33-12-34-6		

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re Pherozeshah Mehta's Jayanti, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Phadke's Art Exhibition, Rambag. C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.
Urgent meeting of Council of Bombay Presidency Association., 123 Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.
Special meeting of Schools Committee, Corporation Hall, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Phadke's Art Exhibition, Rambay, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

Miss Palamkote's Concert in aid of Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to consider what steps, if any, should be taken by the Association in view of the recent action taken by the Bengal Government under the Regulation of 1818 and the new Ordinance by H. E. the Viceroy.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd November 1924. to 6 a.m of 4th November 1924.
Disease Small-pox Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 116
Total Mortality this day last year 80.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 28th instruction class of the Esean community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 8th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man"—Part 2 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition was to be closed after Dewali holidays but owing to continuous rush of visitors the period in new exttnded for another three weeks. The exhibition is growing in popularity every year and is being patronised and appriciated by all communities. At public request the management have reserved Thursday from 4 to 6 p.m. for ladies only. Students will be admitted on week days between 2 and 4 p.m. at concession rate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd November, and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th November. S.S. Sado Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 2nd November.
"The O. S. K.'s Steamer Shinno Maru left Negapatam for Bombay on 1st inst. and is due to arrive here via Colombo on 14th inst."

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Association a paper on "Joints met within structures" will be read by Mr. George T. Mawson to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to the Architectural Room of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The President D. W. Dutchburn, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., will preside. At the same time exhibition and criticism of the Sketch Competition in connection with design for a Cinema Theatre will take place and the Assessor Prof. Robert W. Cable, A. R. I. B. A., will declare the awards. The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

SIR, PHIROZSHA MEHTA'S JAYANTI.

A representativt public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Manekji Patel to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the late Sir Phirozsha Mehta under the joint auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal, Khorsed Mandal and Young Men Zoroastrian Association. Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Khorsed F. Nariman Janmadas M. Mehta Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Miss Mitha Tata, Messrs. M. M. Joshi Haseinbhoy Lalji, Janmadas Dwarkadas and Prof. N. C. Darnwalla will deliver short addresses on the life of Sir P. M. Mehta Music specially composed for the occation will be rendered by Messrs. "Hermes". Bhesania and Papadia, Members of all Communities are invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEF.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

The election of 7 representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the All-India Congress Committee will take place during this month. Those desirous to stand as candidates in the said Election should be members of any one of the District Congress Committees of the City, and should send in their nomination paper, duly proposed and seconded by Congress members, to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, on or before Monday (the 10th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Nomination papers can be had at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee,

A monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 8th Instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee, will be held on Sunday (the 9th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's office at No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay, to adopt the Annual Report and Statement of Account for the year 1923-24 and to elect the Managing Council for the year 1924-25.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following 25 members of the Byculla District Congress Committee have been elected on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the year 1924-25:—Messrs. Osman Sonani, Manilal D. Nanavati, Phiroz J. Mistri Madhusudan G. Bhandare, Jehangir B. Patel, Shankar K. Pupala, Savaji, L. Silam, Sampatrao R. Bhatt, S. A. M. Syed, M. Nizamudeen, Mammohandass Atmaram, Khandubhai M. Naik, Vaikuntrai A. Desai, Anantram, Vaikuntram, Chas. Michael, Nathalal U. Patel, Balkrishna D. Padgaoker, Vithalrao M. Retiwalla, Manighadra N. Chatrapatti, Anant S. Mulgaoker, Umashanker G. Rawal, Purshotum Tricumdass, Mahomed Ekramul Haq, Munshi A. Mirza Mahomedali and Shrimati Sitabai Anantram.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

B. A. AND B. SC. EXAM. RESULTS

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following results were announced yesterday:—

B. A. EXAM. PASS.

M R Wagle; A F Hamdani; K A Davar W P Gokhale; S V Kelkar; C D Chitalia; M A Rahman; K V Bhagwat; R D Herwadkar; R G Joshi; R D Kshirsagar; V L Phadke; D R Randeria. G P Bade; A M Chavan; V R Jayawant; D S Joshi; H Kunte. S V Lajmi; C C Megha; G B Nabar; V W Nadkarni; J D Patel; J V Patel; P F Pavri; T M Punde; R C Raiji; L F Rozario; G M Sarang; S R Sukhtankar. G P Tamhane; H D Thakore; P M Virji; K P Phatak; G R Mankikar; P G Mistry; B Narayan; M J Majmudar. V A Sabnis; K Kanetkar; V S Kashikar; G C Natu; R Topkar; V R Sathe; V K Bhave. B N Undeg; R B Bidari; P L Burli; R V Deshpande; G H Gogate; G G Hulkund; R Y Kulkarni; V N Parnaik; M R Sahasrabudhe; Y B Shinde. S K Wodeyar; N V Avachat; P D Marathe; V K Paithankar; B T Paranjpe; L R Wennpalli. V R Apte; N K Mirashi; N L Pethkar; M R Dhakephalkar; G V Kale; P K Dave. P K Shah; R B Antia; C M Barot. J J Bhatt; G R Patankar; R M Shah; L V Vaidya; R B Shah; B M Nanavati; C B Kewalramani.

B.Sc.

Passed in the whole Exam.

Desai Kantilal Himmatlal (exempted from Principal subject.)
Gundevia Zarir Dinshaw (exempted from Principal subject).

Passed in the Subsidiary Subject:—

V V Abhyankar; V M Advani; R D Aria; R M Chinchewadi. J R Desai; B D Mahatme; A M Maniar; G M Nawathe. G B Nitsure; G N Pandit; S P Patwardhan. M G Tendle; G R Vartak; W L Bordwekar; Kanhaiya Lal; B K Modak; N Nuggihalli; H S Rai; U P Taday; P G Dani; R B Gadgil; P A Sabnis; G M Vad. S W Dukle; S N Nadkarni. K P Thadani; M S Hasrajani; J Lobo; J K Tarapore.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE. MEETING.

The sixth meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held in Bombay on Thursday last. The following questions were discussed.

Rates charged to stall-keepers and vendors on station platforms and at stalls.—The chairman placed a certain amount of information before the Committee showing the rates that are being charged now compared with the rates charged in 1914, and promised to obtain further comparative figures showing how rates charged for rent and license fees to stall keepers and vendors on station platforms compared then and now with the rates charged for rent for Refreshment Rooms for 1s and 2nd class passengers.

Catering arrangements for Hindus.—The question of providing meals for Hindu passengers at certain fixed hours of the day was discussed, as also the question of allowing platform vendors to sell foodstuffs on the station plaforms at stations where there also Hindu Refreshment Rooms.

Complaint received from Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co. in connection with execution of Risk Note A. in regard to some of their consignments was discussed and the Chairman placed before the Committee the facts which had been ascertained after enquiry.

Overbridge at Mahaluxmi.—The Chairman placed on the table a plan depicting the proposed overbridge, and said that he hoped to start work on this bridge during this cold weather.

Reduction in Inter-class fares.—The chairman placed on the table a copy of a report that he had made to the Home Board giving the results of over a year's trial of the introduction of Inter-class accommodation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and recommending a further trial at reduced fares.

"CONCERT HALL FUND."

MISS PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY.

Miss Bhikhaji L. Palamkote, and Mr. Hormasji M. Chowna, Hon. Secretaries of the "Concert Hall Fund, write:—

"A Concert will be organized at the Town Hall, by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, on Sunday (the 9th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund".

The programme includes music by Mozart; Beethoven; Haayden, Mendelssom; Gounod; Mickolai; Moskowski; Ed. German etc., etc. Piano Salas, Piano Duets, Piano Trio, Instrumental quintets; Vocal Duet, Violin Solo, and Vocal Quintet.

Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal Solicitor, will preside.

Donations will be accepted with thanks, and will be announced in papers, and at the Town Hall.

Admission to the Concert will be by tickets Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 each, which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, at the Music Studia, 61 Cumballa Hill (P. O. Malabar Hill.)"

GIFT OF BOOK.

Miss Palamkote will distribute her new book (published in 1924) to all those who are present at the Town Hall on the Concert Day (Nov. 9.)

PROTEST MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Harji Mulji Wadi under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta when resolutions recording the emphatic protest of the citizens of Santa Cruz against the present repressive policy of the Govts. of India and Bengal will be passed. Maulana Shaukat Ali has kindly consented to address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following urgent business:—

(1) Resignation of Mr. V. J. Patel of the Office of the Chairman, Schools Committee. (2) Election of a new Chairman of the Schools Committee. (3) A Corporation Resolution, re: introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in E. and G. Wards of the City of Bombay, with effect from the 1st day April 1925, and (4) the report, of the Sub-Committee appointed to recommend names of candidates for the post of Secretary, Schools Committee.

EXCHANGE MUDDLE

POLICY OF INACTION

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S VIEWS.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided on the occasion.

After the notice convening the meeting was read Mr. Manmohandas Ramji delivered his speech. He said:—

I have much pleasure in placing before you the report of the Committee of the Chamber during the three months, July, August and September. As mentioned by me at the second Quarterly General meeting, our representative in the Legislative Assembly Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, was instructed to give notice of two Bills amending the Indian Coinage Act and the Indian Paper Currency Act. Unfortunately the bills did not get an early place in the ballot with the result that they remained unconsidered. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas tried very much to secure a special day from Government for discussion of these two important pieces of Legislation, but such is the indifference with which Government look upon currency and exchange questions that even this facility was not provided by them. Instead, the Honourable the Finance Member answered some interpellations put by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and repeated the usual shibboleths with which unfortunately we are too familiar during the last few days. The old cry is still being repeated that the time is not opportune for making any change in the ratio. The plea of the Government was always that the troubled European situation prevented them from taking any positive action till at least all those clouds of trouble had disappeared and that plea is not abandoned now though the European situation had very much cleared up owing to the recent London Conference and the acceptance and putting into effect of the recommendations of the Dawes' Report.

POLICY OF INACTION.

This persistent refusal of the Government to recognise the seriousness of the situation is surprising when one sees how business and industries have been unhinged and have suffered greatly on account of the Government's Policy of Inction. Recently Government have adopted the expedient of purchasing sterling more freely in order to relieve the monetary situation to some extent. That operation has given an apparent relief to the money market and call money is very cheap, but the relief is only apparent because while Government balance have thereby been transferred to the credit of the Exchange Banks and the Exchange Banks seem flush of money, these operations have not yet added a single rupee to our supplies of currency. What is happening is this. Exchange Banks are contracting for Bills to be delivered to them during the next few months and have been securing the rupees needed by them to pay for such bills by selling sterling to the Government. As the bills will not be tendered to the Bank until the respective produce comes to the market the rupee lies idle on the hand of the Exchange Banks and creates this false appearance of ease. I am afraid it will be found that all this money will be rapidly sucked away into the interior as soon as our cotton crop begins to move in earnest and the money market will be in a far more difficult situation than that it was during the 1923-24 season unless fresh supplies of currency are provided from the Currency Department against the deposit of sterling with it. Even now the Bank rate is 6 per cent and I fear that the abnormal rate of 9 per cent. reached last year will have to be declared at no distant date unless Government issued fresh currency as suggested above.

If the two Acts of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas had been passed in September last a good deal of gold would by now have gone into the Currency Reserve and thereby not only provided fresh currency but it would have been so much fresh liquid capital available for our trade and industries, capital that we are so Government may well be advised even now if they have a real sympathy with industrial and commercial progress of the country to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Currency and Exchange embroglio brought on by themselves from 1920 onwards.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

During the period under review the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee was published. It is a very important document with far reaching consequences and your Committee have considered it in all its varied aspects. It is unfortunate that the Government did not make any pronouncement on this report at the last session of the Assembly. More than six months had elapsed since the presentation of the Report by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, which may be considered ample time even for the slow moving Simla to come to definite conclusions and form their views on recommendations so important, specially when those views were awaited with so much interest and expectancy. Government could have been at least ready with opinion of their Crown Lawyers with regard to Section 736 of the British Mercantile Marine Act which is used as a reason for preventing legislation to reserve the coasting trade for use of Indian ships. They could have also, supposing this legal opinion was adverse, taken steps to move the Imperial Government to make the necessary alterations in that Section to enable India to develop her shipping according to her own lights. Your Committee were waiting for a conference with the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, before they finally published their views with regard to this report, and now that the Conference has taken place last week they will send their views to the Government of India. It is needless for me to point out after the very illuminating speech recently made by my friend Mr. Narotam Morarjee how important an asset an Indian Mercantile Marine is to the development of the country. That the Government, too, had recognized the serious nature of recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee is evidenced by their recently addressing a circular letter to the different commercial bodies with regard to taking up the administration of the major ports themselves. This is another important problem involving not merely local questions, not merely commercial questions, but also affecting on political future to a very large extent. The reference had been made to your Committee from whom it is receiving their due consideration.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

You are aware that your Committee have always evinced great interest in the working of Stores Rules and pressed for tenders for Government requirements being called in this country and in rupees. They are at present considering the new Stores Rules published by the Government of India some-

BENGAL ORDINANCE AND ITS EFFECT ON TRADE.

time back.

Before I conclude, I wish to express my regret, and I am confident all of you will share my regret, at the ill advised, ill considered and hasty action of His Excellency the Viceroy in promulgating the new Ordinance to cope with the alleged anarchical conspiracy in Bengal. The time chosen is particularly unfortunate, for vast tracts of this land are suffering from the disastrous effects of heavy floods and trade and Industries which expected a revival owing to a favourable monsoon have again to wait for some time more for turning the corner. The effect of the new Ordinance will be, speaking as a business man, to disorganise trade all the more as it would go to support the alarmist rumours and destroy confidence and trust so essential to the progress of trade and injustice. It is on these grounds that he wished the Government had not abandoned the constitutional method of suppressing disorder.

Mr. Manu Subedar in seconding the adoption of the Report said that he had nothing to add to what their President had said but he wanted to say a few words regarding the appointment of the High Commissioner in London. When the question was first brought to their notice they insisted and rightly too, that the appointment should be filled by a non-official Indian in view of the fact that he had to transact business worth 20 to 25 crores of rupees.

The appointment of Mr. Dadiba Dalal as the first Indian High Commissioner in London was hailed by them all at heralding a new era and a change of the angle of vision on the part of the Government. But the appointment of Mr. Dalal was too much for the civilians and they all knew the circumstances that made it impossible for Mr. Dadiba to continue long in the office. He was sorry to see that a civilian had been appointed in succession to Mr. Dadiba Dalal and he was certain that the new High Commissioner would not be able to discharge the duties of his office in the interests of the country. Though the new High Commissioner happened to be a personal friend of the speaker, he was sorry to say that he would not be able to guard the interests of the country. This action coupled with other actions of the Government made it clear that Lord Reading instead of advancing the cause of the country seemed to take retrograde steps.

After the adoption of the Report the meeting terminated.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS CONCERT.

At the request of the Bombay Municipality the Indian States and the Eastern Agency will give a Wireless demonstration in the Metha Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. when the following musical programme will be broadcast from Bellard Estate Call Sing 2 A. D. Wavelength 281 metres.—1. Professor Prabhanshankar—Nipanikar Song "Sundera Surajanuva—Rag Multani; 2. Mr. E. Daine Dawson—Song—Selected; 3. Clarionet solo—Rag. Chayanat; 4. Mr. E. Daine Dawson—Song—Selected; 5. Prof. Prabhashankar Nipanikar—Song "Jiyo Mero Lal" Rag Xamod; 6. The Gramaphone Company's Record—Lock Lomond—Sir Harry Lauder; 7. Mr. L. S. Kalbag—Flute Solo—Rag Bihag; 8. Prof. Prabhashanker Nipanikar—Song "Piya Paradesha Mora" Rag Kamaz.

Accompanists for Indian Songs: Tabla—By Mr. Vishnu Shirodkar. Harmonium By Mr. L. S. Kalbag.

RADIO CLUB PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Indian music will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Wednesday, November, 5th at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F V: Wavelength 387 metres.

PROGRAMME.

1. Prof Prabhashanker Nipanikar, Song: "Yeri Mohe Jhan Rag. Adhana"; 2. Mr. L S Kalbag, Flute Solo: Rag. Garudadhwani. 3. Prof. Prabashanker Nipaniker, Rag. "Kamod" Tarana; 4. Clarionet Solo Rag "Benag" 5. Prof. Prabashanker Nipaniker Song "Chetatha Beri" Rag. "Bhairavi"; 6. Mr L S Kalbag, Harmonium Solo. Accompanists; Tabla by Mr. Vishnu Shirodkar; Harmonium by Mr. L S Kalbag.

SUICIDE DURING DELIRIUM.

Shaikh Haroon Shaikh Hamid (34) a Mahomedan residing at Sonapur Lane went to live with his brother-in-law on the third storey of a chawl at Imamwada because he was suffering from fever for the last one week. On Monday he was delirious and was seen leaving his bed and go to the lavatory but he was prevented to do so. A little while after he again left his bed, went to the balcony and jumped on the ground below. His wife came and tried to pull him but she could not succeed. He died on the spot. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of of suicide during delirium.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The election of Delegates for the Belgaum Congress from the above ward will take place during this month. Those desirous to stand as candidates for the forthcoming election should send in their nomination paper, duly proposed and seconded by the members of the ward to the Secretaries, Girgaum District Congress Committee; (8 Kandewadi) during office Hours viz. 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except Thursday.

Nominations will be accepted till the 14th up to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SERIOUS COLLISION IN CHICAGO.

10 KILLED: 30 INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Chicago.—10 persons are killed and 30 injured in a collision of a goods train with a crowded tramcar which was crossing a railway track. Passengers in the tramcar were a merry party returning from a masquerade. The victims were taken to a hospital mortuary in gaudy masquerade apparel. The gateman was arrested on the charge of not closing the gates to prevent the tramcar from approaching.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

General Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief, reviewed the troops of the Lahore Cantonment garrison on Monday.

The Commander-in-Chief accompanied by the Governor of Punjab also attended the parade service at the Cantonment Church on Sunday.

Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson, who has returned from leave resumed charge as member of the Bengal Executive Council on Monday.

It is understood that Sir Edward Cook has been appointed Financial Advisor to the Government of Siam.

Sir Narasimha Sarma and Sir Basil Blackett returned to Delhi from their tours.

SIR. HARRY LAUDER.

TO-NIGHT VARIED PROGRAMME.

It was a very happy audience that reluctantly left the Excelsior Theatre last night when Sir Harry Lauder's brilliant company of international vaudevile artiste gave their third performance. Each artiste was recalled again and again and it seemed that patrons would never tire of Lauder and his inimitable characterisations. This is a really fine show quite up to the best Sondon standard and Bombay theatre-goers have been quick to realise and appreciate it as such. The programme will be varied this evening and again on Saturday there will be another change. The management desire it to be known that there will be no Sunday performances but to obviate as far as is possible the disappointed of many who may not be able to attend the night performances a special matinee performance will be given on Saturday afternoon next commencing at 5-30 p.m. when the full company will appear and the show presented in a like manner as at night. As the season is positively limited to two weeks, prudent theatre-goers will reserve their seats at Rose's where the plans are on view till 5 p.m. after which the plan for this evening will be at the theatre.

VILLAGERS REPULSE DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

A telegram from the Deputy-Commissioner, Bassein, states that on the night of October 30th, Kanyinugu village was attacked by dacoits who were resisted by the headman and villagers. Two dacoits were killed and three captured. Four villagers were wounded. His Excellency the Governor has conveyed through the Deputy-Commissioner his congratulations to the villagers on their brave and successful action and his sympathy with the wounded villagers.

SITUATION ON O. AND R. RY.

The Traffic Manager, Lucknow, the O. and R. Railway, wires under date 4th:—

With effect from Thursday, 6th instant through running of passengers trains will be resumed over Mile 480 between Balawali and Rasi. Nos. 3 Up and 4 Down-Express trains and 5 Up and 6 Down Passenger trains will be passed over mile 480 to the existing time table. Further revised timings will come into force from the midnight of 7th. Through booking of goods traffic will be resumed from Sunday 9th November.

SITUATION ON S. I. RY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, S. I. Railway wires under date 4th: The flood in the Ponnani river having subsided, transhipment is possibe and the booking of passengers and the parcels and luggages to and from the station on the Shoranur Cochin Railway, was resumed from 12 hours to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4

The Share Market was closed to-day.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills twere one shilling six pence

HIGH COURT.

POINT OF COMPANY LAW.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Fawcett J.J.)

Vadilal Raghavaji versus 1. Maneklal Mansukhbhai and 2. The Gujrat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

This was an appeal from a suit filed in the Ahmedabad Court by the Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the 2nd defendant Co. except those under the control of the 1st defendant, alleging diversion by the 1st defendetnt for his own use of the 2nd defendant Co.'s goods and appropriation of profits in transactions of sale and purchase of cotton by the 1st defendant without the knowledge of the 2nd defendant Co. The plaintiff prayed for an account against the 1st defendent of the diversion and sale and purchase transactions as alleged. The defendant put in written statements denying the allegations contained in the plaint.

The First Class Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad dismissed the suit on preliminary issues without going into evidence on the strength of resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the 2nd defendant Co. The plaintiff thereupon appealed to the High Court. In the course of the judgment His Lordship Justice Marten observed that the charges against the 1st defendant were based on fraud and at this stage for deciding whether the suit should be allowed to proceed or not, the allegations in the plaint for the sake of argument, must be assumed to have been proved. The Learned Judge further observed that the allegations in the plaint might in certain circumstances amount to criminal breach of trust or to theft and therefore the question was whether a majority of shareholders can bind the minority. The Learned Judge further stated that in a case like this where fraud was alleged and where consequently it was alleged that the case was within the recognized exceptions to the principles laid down in Foss vs. Harbottle it would, in general, be found proper to allow the case to go to trial to ascertain facts. The Learned Judge cited various English cases hearing on the point and ultimately remanded the case to the Lower Court for investigating into the allegations contained in the plaint. The defendants who were respondents were ordered to pay paintiffs costs of appeal.

H.C. Covaji for the plaintiff. Appellant Sir C. H. Setalvad B. G. Desai for the defendants.

"BAD END OF A HAPPY DAY."

A CONTRADICTION.

A report was published in "The Chronicle" of 29th ultimo, of a collision between a victoria and a motor cycle at Cuffe Parade. Mr. James B. McKee, who was driving the motor cycle was charged with rash and negligent driving before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday and fined Rs. 150. Messrs. Crawford Bayley nd Co., Solicitors, write to us with reference to the report of the accident as follows:—

"Our client takes great exception to the statement therein "The Europeans seemed to be under the influence of alcohol and for a long time hesitated to give their names."

Mr. McKee was summoned by the Police in connection with the accident, and the same was disposed of yesterday.

Neither Mr. McKee nor his companion refused for a moment to give their names and neither of them was under the influence of drink. There was never any suggestion either at the time of the accident or at the Police Station, where Mr. McKee was for a couple of hours immediately following the accident, or in the charge brought against him by the Police or during the proceedings yesterday at the Court that either Mr. McKee or his friend was under the influence of drink or that either of them had refused to give the requisite information.

As a matter of fact the accident arose through Mr. McKee being forced to drive his motor cycle to the wrong side of the Road in order to avoid a far more serious collision with a motor car, and in our client's opinion had he acted otherwise, loss of life would have resulted."

SCOUTING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Under the auspices of the Local Boy-Scout Association, Prof. T. B. Hardikar of the New Poona College and Mr. D. P. Joshi, Hon. Scous Organiser for the Central Division, addressed a public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Grear, at the Ripon Club. A strong and representative Executive Committee with Dr. V. V. Mulay, the Municipal President as the Chairman and Messrs. N. C. Limaye pleader and N. K. Sathaye of the Northcote High School as Joint Secretaries were elected at the same meeting for the next year. Major Gharpure, Civil Surgeon Sholapur was appointed the District Scout Commissioner.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The Northeast monsoon remains active in South Madras where some heavy falls of rain have occurred.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Southeast Madras with a few falls in Northwest United Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Calicut six inches. Tinnevely two; Negapatam four; Cuddalore three and Nellore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension on North Madras Coast.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS ASSN.

The Secretary of the above Association informs that a public holiday will be observed by the members of the said Association on Friday (the 7th instant). There will be no presentation or acceptance of hundis, i.e. the whole business will be entirely closed.

London.—His Majesty has regretfully accepted the resignation of Mr. Richards March, King's Trainer for thirty-one years.—Reuter.

Paris.—At Rugby Football Blackheath beat the Racing Club De France by 11 points to 6.—Reuter

Nairobi.—A message from Tanga announces the death of Rt. Rev. Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1924.

GROWING PERILS.

The meeting of leaders at Calcutta is not merely a Swarajist convention but a rally of all far-seeing elements in the country determined to face an emergency. The protest against the Black Terror in Bengal, has been echoed in all provinces, and as the sentiment of unity is as universal as it is irresistible, leaders cannot at this stage be content with a general remonstrance unaccompanied by a programme of action. The present cycle of repression is more trying than the Ordeal of 1919 when the Rowlatt Act was passed and the Administration incurred its cost in public bloodshed. Lord Chelmsford after the havoc piously appealed to the verdict of history since he was confident of legal indemnity for his mal-administration. Today the bureaucracy is in a stronger position. The policy of savage repression has been bequeathed by the Labour Government to a party which will be free from the condemnation of Parliament. Firm in an overwhelming majority and the moral debility of the Opposition, the British Government are likely to give full license to Lord Reading whose forensic conscience and skin-deep liberalism enable him to serve any party and any policy without compunction. He has before him another year in India. The Conservative Government will probably retain office for the full tenure of five years. In our battle against the Rowlatt Act, we had to deal with a Cabinet anxious to placate India and introduce political reforms for the discharge of war-time pledges. Mr. Montagu had been stampeded into the acceptance of the Rowlatt Act and he strove to minimise its offence by the promotion of diarchic reform. They were disposed to make us forget injuries and went the length of putting forward the Duke of Connaught to preach the laudable doctrine of "Forgive and Forget." To-day, the grateful enthusiasm of Britain in response to India's war-sacrifices, is as cold as ashes, while our impetus for action has been weakened by disunion and disappointment. To treat the advent of the present Conservative Party as a familiar turn of the wheel would be a profound mistake. When Disraeli led the Tories, he was inspired by a grand conception of the hegemony of Britain which, to him, rivalled the sweep and distinction of Imperial Rome. The aristocracy of Britain, no doubt, connived at the minor frailties of imperial agents who profited by the occasion, but there was in the ruling families a certain reserve of pomp and the proud semblance of justice. The Conservative Party of the present generation is not a mere champion of spread-eagle Imperialism. It consists of merchant princes and industrial magnates who have practically bought out the hereditary aristocracy that cultivated elegant virtues and was susceptible to the reproach of honour. The leaders of the Party are, generally speaking, captains of industry and form a commercial organisation eager to advance the interests of big business. The glow of freedom during the war was accomplished by lucrative enterprise and the Peace has left them enormous additions of territory and the coarse sentiment of intensive development in all quarters of the Empire. The partition of the globe is fairly complete and Britain has acquired Germany's colonial possessions, while France is left to gamble in Reparations and Security. The White Colonies of the Empire have ceased to be a problem and they are partners in the spoils of power. Where a former generation of Conservatives handled their over-seas task as a regal enterprise, their successors are engaged in the monopoly of markets and the extension of industries in the tropical estates of the Empire. We have to recognise the open change in the policy of exploitation, as we weigh the oppressive policy of coercion which is Labour's last legacy.

In the eyes of the Party which has come into power, political agitation in India is as much a hindrance to commercial aggression as an offence to sanctimonious self-appreciation. The words of Mr. Baldwin on the eve of the election indicate that repression will be drastic in order to preserve a happy market for British goods. With a singular splash of felicitous hypocrisy they are capable of elevating good business as a sacred trust. He said: "In the eyes of our party the welfare of India constitutes one of the greatest and most sacred trusts with which the British Government is charged, a trust which embraces the well-being of over 300 millions of the human race, together with the enormous industrial and agricultural interests upon the prosperity and stability of which the very life of those millions rests. There can be no concession to unwarrantable agitation." There is to be no concession to unwarrantable agitation, and the Conservative leader is willing to let India wriggle in the toils of the reform-disaster. The hopeless character of the mess prompts Europeans in India to advise a policy of adherence to the Reform Act. It is a convenient policy, with which repression and the augmentation of commercial privilege can be combined. We are anxious that the public should realise that the change is not merely a peril to political agitators. A party whose aristocratic leadership has been captured by glorified tradesmen is a grave portent to businessmen in India who too often regard their dissociation from politics as the key to success and prosperity. Repression in the political sphere is only one phase of a new orientation of activity, for there is behind it the discouragement of protected advance in India, through tariffs and imperial preference. To quote Mr. Baldwin again: "We stand to-day, as we always have done, for the closest co-operation with regard to Imperial Preference, and for relieving the anxiety of any part of the Empire which feels that we are leaving it without paying due regard to the defence of their existence." Twenty years ago, Lord Curzon established the danger and incongruity of Imperial Preference for India, but with the accession of capitalists in the seats of power we have to anticipate a period of resolute trade-incursion and the fostering of raw material exports. The Conservative Party looks to the consumption of British goods and services in the Empire as the panacea for unemployment and as a counterpoise against the competition of other manufacturing countries in neutral markets. The party will pursue the policy of aggrandisement, unabashed, and interpret the sacred trust as a progressive business proposition. Schemes of Indian directions and State-aid in the realm of industrial development will be over-borne by the ramp of capitalist extension from abroad. The prospect is hence bleak as much for the Indian agitator who is openly suppressed by vile Ordinance as for the Indian businessman whose position will be insidiously undermined.

The conjunction of hostile influences is so forbidding that the Indian nation should take it as a hint of servitude, both political and economic. Sir William Joynson-Hicks who carries within him the full venom of the die-hard has, in to-day's cables, voiced the menacing implications of Tory advent. India, it appears, has been invested with an immense instalment of freedom, but he is careful to affirm that ultimate authority will be wielded from Whitehall; as for sedition or any kind of violence tending to upset the British-Raj, they will suppress it. Lord Reading is doing it in joyous anticipation, hoping, like Herod, to rope in a stray offender through a general edict of destruction. The British-Raj, to the money-bred Conservative, includes the privilege of unrestricted exploitation and abject obedience on the part of the Indian to arbitrary decrees. If the situation is viewed in full perspective there will be a rally of opinion in India irrespective of political labels. We have vocally protested against the oppression initiated in Bengal, and if there is a pause, it is probably because the Executive is awaiting the nature of the political conference now held at Calcutta. They have searched houses and have failed to get even a few crackers and toy-bombs during the Dewali festival. They are measuring our strength, doubtful of the ways of overt action, whether of wide-spread boycott or peaceful demonstrations that exasperate the police into wanton carnivals of arrest. If leaders fail to agree on a policy of concrete action to-day, they will, as the screw of Conservatism turns, be compelled to find ways and means of intensifying the struggle and making the bureaucracy throw away all their tattered pretensions of governing through loyal consent.

WEALTH OR POVERTY?

Time and again have we drawn attention to the absence of any authoritative estimate of the wealth of India, which makes it exceedingly difficult to have any reasonable, intelligent and informed criticism of the financial measures of the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments. The publication, therefore, of "The Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India" (D. B. Taraporevalla Sons and Co., Bombay; and P. S. King and Son Ltd., London) by Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. K. J. Khambata will have its own peculiar interest, not only because of the absence of any such work on a most interesting topic of great national importance, but also because an unwanted Committee will soon inquire, in defiance of the Legislative Assembly, into the tax-burdens of India and their readjustment, if necessary. The authors may have had no thought of this peculiar significance attaching to their work; but the very fact that the work was taken in hand long before there was any question of a Government inquiry makes the conclusions arrived at in this work free from allegations commonly hurled at the devoted heads of all those writers on economic topics who have the misfortune to differ from official apologists and their Anglo-Indian supporters in the press. The book is divided into two parts, the first one by Mr. Khambata, a research student in the Economics Department of the University School of Economics and Sociology, dealing with a detailed, painstaking and scientific estimation and valuation of the various kinds of material commodities produced in the country in a year. The first five chapters embodying a critical discussion of the economic concept of national wealth will have their own interest to students of economics as well as to the man in the street. But the real interest of the work commences with Part II of Book I. which gives a detailed measurement of the agricultural production, with long term quantitative data and their qualitative valuation in several distinct averages, to avoid the possibilities of inadequate representation of economic facts. An exhaustive list of all conceivable commodities, including milk and cattle produce of all sorts, is given; and the list is amplified by the inclusion of forest produce and fisheries. In the next section of the work an attempt is made to estimate and value the industrial and mining production of the country in a year. The net result is thus summed up: The gross total of national wealth was:—in (in crores of rupees) 1900-14, 1106.0; 1914-22, 1862.0; 1900-22, 1380.0; 1921, 2364; and the income per head was:—(per annum) 1900-14, 36; 1914-22, 58½; 1900-22, 44½; 1921, 74. This is not materially different from the previous estimates, except that we here know the actual process by which the figures are arrived at, and any student or critic of the work is provided with materials to judge the accuracy of the estimate. We do not know what the verdict of the expert critics would be on such a figure of the annual per capita wealth, (or would it be more accurately described as the poverty?), of the people of India. We must wait for that as well as for a critique by the official statisticians who must no doubt be busy with similar figures in connection with the Taxation Committee. The remark need only be added that the estimate here contained is that relative to the whole of India, that is, inclusive of the Indian States. On the presumption that the British Provinces are comparatively richer, the average wealth per head in British districts is likely to be a larger figure; while a corresponding difference is sure to be revealed, by parity of reasoning, as between the various provinces themselves.

In the second part dealing with the taxable Capacity of the Indian people, Prof. K. T. Shah starts with the basis arrived at in the earlier part though that basis seems to be at variance with his own earlier estimate in the work on "Trade, Tariffs and Transport in India." The acceptance of this larger estimate by Prof. Shah must necessarily imply that his earlier estimate (Rs. 46 per head per annum) was based on insufficient data, though the earlier figure is remarkably close to the general average for the whole period (1900-1922) as embraced in the present work. Mr. Shah's work, however, has its real interest in the correlation which the writer seeks to establish between this wealth and the capacity to bear the tax-burdens as deduced from it. To do this he has necessarily to estimate the net wealth at the disposal of the Indian tax-payer, and for that purpose he starts with an attempt to allow for the deductions which must be made before the net figure can be arrived at. The deductions on account of the "Home" Charges, the interest on foreign capital invested in India, the shipping and banking dues of foreign ship-owners and bankers operating in India and other similar items amount to Rs. 218 crores. He then considers the net residue at the disposal of the Indian people, and comes to some of the most striking conclusions in the whole work about the wealth or misery of the Indian people who, to believe the analysis contained in this work, have barely enough to give every man, woman and child in India two meals out of every three they need, assuming that the human beings in this country have absolutely no need save that of the animal for feeding—clothes, shelter, amusement, education being entirely dispensed with; and if these needs were suitably provided for, the calculations in this work suggest that there is not enough to provide more than one meal even out of every three the people of this country need. In other words two out of every three are condemned to die for want of food; or, if they do not choose to die, then they must consent to a steady undermining of their constitution, vitality and industrial or productive efficiency. Comment on such a spectacle is, as the Professor caustically observes, needless!

It is not, however, for want of resources that the Indian people are condemned to such an existence lower even than that of the brutes. In a chapter on the Potential Wealth of India, Mr. Shah has produced some figures which ought to fill every one's soul with hope. But the condition implicit for the realisation of this hope is the unshakable determination of the people for developing the economic resources to the utmost capacity for the fullest benefit of the children of the soil. And until and unless this condition is realised,—until that is the Government of India is converted into a truly national and nationalist organism,—there is little hope of the resources of India being developed to anything like their full extent, or, even if these resources were properly developed, of the children of the soil reaping any advantage for themselves out of this development. No wonder that in the Introduction Mr. Shah feels obliged to take note of an unavoidable inconsistency in his logic. A Socialist, he cannot, however, bring himself to trust the Government of India, as at present constituted, to take charge of the proper economic development of this country. The concluding chapter is thus an unconscious irony. The suggestions about a redistribution of the world population for the better distribution of the wealth of the world, for the fuller enjoyment by a far larger number of people of the joys and opportunities of life are futile until the Indian nation has its proper place in the comity of Nations, and until the people of India cease to be dismissed by the Western world as the scum of the world, not even deserving a thought or a sigh.

Notes of the Day.

University Reform Committee.

The Bombay University Reform Committee was brought into being with a great flourish of trumpets. Those interested in the reform of that anti-diluvian body, the Bombay University, have been looking forward to great things being done as a result of the deliberations of this Committee. But a great disillusionment awaits them. For, the Committee has not taken long to permit itself to be overtaken by the paralysis which has been the familiar fate of Government Committees. His Excellency the Governor in appointing the Committee in May last was at pains to assure the public that his Government were sincere in their desire for the reform of the University and as an earnest of this a definite mandate was given to the Committee that it should submit its report by October. October has come and gone and the Committee has still not passed the preliminary stage of hearing evidence and at the rate and the manner in which it is going about its business, it will be a miracle if it is able to submit its report before the end of the cold weather. Some idea of the importance which members of the Committee attach to the task they have undertaken will be had from the fact that on Wednesday its meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, though the President and at least three members of the Committee were in Bombay on that day.

Inexcusable Indifference.

The Committee, again, has not yet thought fit to visit important centres of learning such as Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi to acquaint itself with the educational needs of the different parts of the Presidency. The work of the Committee has been unduly delayed and has considerably suffered because less attention seem to have been paid to it than to the convenience of individual members. We recognise that the members of the Committee are very busy men but surely when they accepted a place on the Committee they knew or were expected to know that it was not merely a post of honour to which they were called but to a serious responsibility which could not be trifled with. As conscientious men it is, therefore, the duty of those members of the Committee, who have neither the time nor the aptitude for discharging the responsibility, to resign and make room for men who are willing to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the a work which does not brook delay and which had far better be left undone than done indifferently.

Municipal Discussions.

On Monday the Municipal Commissioner gave mild expression to the ill-will which he seems, unjustly, to harbour against the "Bombay Chronicle." We do not recollect any occasion on which we "hurled" unfair criticisms against the Commissioner. That Trojan tribute apart, it must be admitted that the Commissioner was quite in order in appointing Mr. A. J. Ablett as Assistant Mechanical Engineer for six months. It was more than legally just because the Establishment Committee had failed through lack of zealous enquiry perhaps, to find an Indian qualified for the job. The power of making appointments has been largely transferred to the Corporation, and in this instance the matter was hanging fire over a year, quite a long time for the Establishment Committee to discover a competent Indian engineer. If the job had been widely advertised, we are sure eligible Indians would have been forthcoming, but with the failure of the Establishment Committee, the Commissioner was right in ordering an emergency appointment for six months. A more important subject was considered by the Corporation when they discussed the condition of ramshackle theatres in the vicinity of Falkland Road. It is a miracle that some of these swarming houses are not destroyed by spontaneous combustion. They are full to capacity on holidays and people saunter about lighting cigarettes all over the premises. The exit are ill-fashioned while there is no provision for the emergency of fire. A prompt inspection of these play-houses is necessary and visitors who pay for their seats along with the entertainment tax, have a just grievance against the Government and the Corporation for their shabby reception.

For Spartan Discipline.

The Colaba Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is not a place of great luxury. Passengers are expected to step in and step out with the utmost promptitude, and the authorities appear firm against giving the public any undue convenience. They do not run a restaurant, although the time of departure for trains to the North agrees with the idea of a square meal at the station. There are two automatic machines for the supply of platform tickets. The first installation discharges a ticket by the deposit of one anna, while the other refuses to respond without two annas. And the ticket-examiners at the gate are strict, only one among them relaxing the vigour of his face when coaxingly addressed as Assistant Station-Master. Passengers who grouse over inadequate accommodation are welcome to a struggle with the public telephone for passing time. They put two annas in the slot and listen to a wheezing sort of rattle. Being a stubborn instrument, it is a useful education in patience, and yesterday an Army Officer was found applying his eye at the receiver blaspheming the while. Altogether, the Colaba Station is a delightful place to get away from.

CABINET'S FINAL MEETING.

KING RETURNS TO LONDON

MR. BALDWIN BUSY FORMING MINISTRY.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 3.

What is expected to be the final meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-morrow afternoon. There is, however, not yet any definite statement as to when the Government will tender its resignation.

The King accompanied by the Queen arrived in London to-day from Sandringham and their return created much interest in view of the impending change of Government. Outside the King's Cross Their Majesties received an enthusiastic welcome from several hundred spectators and when they reached Buckingham Palace they again received an ovation from large crowds.

The last business of the Government is an enquiry into the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter. The Committee of the Cabinet which is engaged in this inquiry held further meeting to-day.

MR. BALDWIN BUSY.

Meanwhile, Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative leader, is staying in the country until there is need for him to come to London to see the King. He is busily engaged in the preliminary work of forming the New Cabinet. It is emphasised at the Conservatives' Headquarters that Mr. Baldwin will use only his personal judgment in composing his Ministry. His friends declare that he is determined to form a Cabinet composed of the best men from the national party point of view regardless of personal claims or past records of any description. It is generally expected that Mr. Baldwin will be in a position to announce the names of the new Cabinet.—B.O.W.

THE PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. MacDonald has resigned.—Reuter.

"BRITISH RAJ" TO BE MAINTAINED.

TORY ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Dealing with the future of the Conservative Party in a speech at a dinner in the City Charlton Club to-day Sir W. Joynson Hicks said there must be a government which meant to govern. They had given India great freedom but at the same time the ultimate responsibility for its Government rested with Whitehall. They did not desire to reverse the past policy with regard to India but they must insist there should not be sedition or any kind of violence tending to upset the British Raj.—Reuter.

MR. H. A. L. FISHER ELECTED.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 3.

For the combined universities of Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and Bristol, Sir Martin Conway (Conservative) and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Liberal) former Minister of Education, were elected, there being no change. Only five seats are now still unfilled.—B.O.W.

COMBINED UNIVERSITIES' ELECTION RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following is the result of the election for the two seats of the English combined Universities:—

Sir Martin Conway (Conservative)	2231
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Liberal)	2064
Mr. J. J. Findlay (Labour)	885

—Reuter.

RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 3.

A further sharp rise occurred to-day in the value of pound sterling on New York rate going to four dollars fifty-four and five-sixteenth cents. Weeks ago the quotation was four dollars forty-nine and seven eights cents. The present rate is the best since August.—B.O.W.

KING RECEIVES LORD RAWLINSON.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The King received Lord Rawlinson today.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

WU-PEI-FU'S COMPLETE DEFEAT.

TROOPS ROAMING AND LOOTING.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Tientsin.—General Wu-pei-fu's defence against Feng-yuh-shiang has completely broken down. Wu-pei-fu has left Tientsin for Taku presumably in order to board a ship proceeding south.—Reuter.

LOOTING BY SCATTERED TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Peking.—Prior to his departure from Tientson General Wu-pei-fu handed over command to General Chang-Feng-Ling, who has since informed Feng-yuh-siang hat he does not intend to fight further. Wu-pei-fu's departure leaves the large forces scattered, one division of which looted to-day portion of the Tientsin native city. Many troops will be roaming as outlaws until the authorities provide them with pay for transportation to their homes.—Reuter.

BUYING REVOLVERS FROM GERMAN STEAMER.

A NUMBER OF CHINESE CAUGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Singapore.—A number of Chinese were caught to-day in the act of buying revolvers from the German steamer "Coblenz" and captured by the police after a hard struggle in which one police was killed and one wounded. The ship's fireman, who sold the revolvers, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and ten strokes of cat.—Reuter.

PREVENTION OF OPIUM SMOKING.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MEETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Geneva.—The International Conference on the prevention of opium smoking in the Far East summoned by the League of Nations met to-day. Vanwettum (Netherlands) and Prince Charoom (Siam) were appointed President and Vice-President respectively. All countries, where opium smoking was practised, were represented. To-day's proceedings were devoted to questions of procedure. Discussions will continue to-morrow.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

VARIOUS PARTY CANDIDATES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the Presidential election in the United States on the 4th November candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively are:—

Republicans:—Mr. Coolidge and General Dawes;

Democrats:—Mr. J. W. Davis, ex-Ambassador to Britain and Mr. C. W. Bryan.

Progressives:—Senator LaFolette and Senator Burton Wheeler.

Voters will choose 531 electors who will form the electoral college which will choose the President and the Vice-President on second Monday in January.—Reuter.

FINAL APPEAL TO ELECTORATE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

New York.—Balloting throughout the nation for the President and Vice-President began early this morning with the weather doing its best to contribute to a heavy poll. Last evening, the rival candidates finally appealed to the electorate. President Coolidge and Mr. Davies made use of wireless for this purpose. Mr. Lafollette contented himself with a manifesto and urged the Progressives "to give the lie to the assumption that this country no longer boasts of an incorruptible and courageous citizenry."—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Budapest.—Count Paul Feleki, the ex-Premier, has accepted the invitation of the League of Nations to serve on the Iraq Frontier Commission.—Reuter.

Frederick Gerley Firmin, who was charged with Attfield, father and son, in the King's Bench, on October 14th, with attempting to export machine-guns, and against whom the jury found in £15,960, has been arrested and conveyed to prison. The three men are now detained for indeterminate periods.—Reuter.

A UNITED FRONT.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

CALCUTTA'S WELCOME TO MAHATMA

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Newspapers extend the heartiest welcome to Mahatma Gandhi who arrived here this morning from Delhi. "Bengal is to-day passing through one of the most critical periods in her history and is in sore need of the wise counsel of a man like him", says the "Patrika." "We hope Mahatmaji will give to Bengal the lead which she so anxiously expects from him." "Forward" says: "The situation created by the recent repressive measures of Government makes it necessary that the best and wisest among us should put their heads together to agree on a plan of action to meet this outburst of official lawlessness and defend and vindicate our elementary rights as citizens."

MAHATMA ARRIVES

DEMONSTRATIONS AT RY. STATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Mr Gandhi alighted at Bandel some thirty miles from Calcutta, this morning along with Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son. The party was met by Mr C R Das and proceeded to Mr. Das's residence by motor to Serampore and thence by steamer. The large crowds which waited at Howrah from the early morning were bitterly disappointed at the change of arrangements which prevented them from seeing Mr. Gandhi. Passengers by this morning's Punjab Mail state that the train was beseiged by large and admiring crowds at all the principal halting places on the way to Calcutta, but Mr. Gandhi refused to respond to their many appeals for speeches.

All the principal Nationalist leaders have now arrived and the first meeting of the Swaraj Party Executive will take place at two o'clock this after-noon It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will be present at the meeting. An interesting incident was witnessed at the Howrah station when Mr Gandhi's charka was removed from the compartment which Mr. Gandhi had occupied upto Bandel. The Congress workers garlanded the charka and took it in procession.

DEMONSTRATION AT MR. DAS' HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

At the special request of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and the other Swarajist leaders here arranged a circuitous route for Mr. Gandhi which was kept strictly secret. Mr. Gandhi reached Mr. Das's house unmolested and undisturbed. When the Port Commissioner's ferry steamer carrying Messrs. Gandhi, Das, Nehru, and a few others reached the Taktaghat station there was no crowd. There was, however, some demonstration at Mr. Das's house. When the motor-car with Messrs. Gandhi, Das, Nehru arrived at the gate at about 12—20 p.m. hundreds of people mostly illiterate and women greeted Mahatma in mute silence and with folded hands. Knowing that they were anxious to see him Mr. Gandhi came out into the verendah and silently responded to greeting. Owing to late arrival of Mr. Gandhi in Calcutta the Swaraj Party Leaders' Conference is postponed till to, this afternoon.

CONFERENCE COMMENCES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

On arrival at Mr. Das's house at about one o'clock Mr. Gandhi rested till after four. The Conference commenced at about 5—30 p.m.

The proceedings which were strictly private, at the time of wiring had not concluded. Besides the Bengal members, Messrs. Nehru, Jayakar, Kelkar, Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswamy Iyengar, Satyamurti, Dr. Munje, Abhyankar, Raghavendrarao, Kunfilal Parek and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were present.

Mr. Das's residence has been surrounded by large enthusiastic crowds all day, who watched the coming and going of leaders with great interest. It is understood that at the conclusion of to-day's proceedings an official statement regarding the work of the Conference will be issued.

The Associated Press learns that the preliminary work consisted of the review of the situation and examination of the available evidence on which it is believed Government have based the Ordinance and the arrests.

SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETING.

MAHATMA'S INSPIRING PRESENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 4

The proceedings of the meeting of the Executive of the Swaraj Party are marked by earnestness and dignity. Mahatma's contributions to to-day's discussion have been an inspiration to the Party, whose faith in his leadership is unquestionable. In deep distress, there is a visible sign of rejoicing in the fact that a common programme for Belgaum has been truly laid. Leaders express confidence in their own people, that they will not fail and will not be cowed down even by a systematic campaign of repression.

A manifesto will be issued appealing to people for a wider organisation for national work.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF VISIT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Political circles in Calcutta to-night are speculating on the course which the deliberations which commence to-morrow between the Swarajist Leaders will take. Mr. Gandhi's attendance at the special request of Mr. C. R. Das is regarded as most important and as a portent of a united and definite programme in answer to the recent Bengal Ordinance and the arrests which have been made under that instrument.

This evening's meeting of the Corporation was characterised by enthusiastic impression that the protest against the recent measures will be made effective and representative of Bengal Nationalist feeling.

MAHATMA'S REQUEST.

Final arrangements for the presentation of the address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi have not yet been made as his wishes are that all demonstration and usual functions associated with the visit of a distinguished political leader shall be avoided on account of the weakened health in which his fast has left him. It is, however, hoped that his programme will include at least this public ceremony.

At a late hour to-night it was reported that Mr. Gandhi might terminate his railway journey at Lilloah and motor to Calcutta in order to avoid a public demonstration at Howrah.

ALL NATIONALISTS TO UNITE.

Interviewed this morning, a prominent local no-changer, who hitherto has opposed both and mail the Swarajist policy as expounded by Mr. C. R. Das, expressed the conviction that the meeting of the Swaraj Party Executive and the subsequent conference of the All-India leaders would lead to a real unity within the Nationalist ranks, which could not afford to contain any breaches at a crisis of such a magnitude in the nation's affairs.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG PEOPLE.

THOUSANDS BESIEGE HOWRAH STATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Mahatmaji arrives here to-morrow. To ruing Bengal his presence itself is a great consolation. Despite Mr. C. R. Das' appeal to the people not to invade the Howrah station nearly ten thousand people, deluded by a false rumour of Mahatma's arrival this morning, surrounded the platform and were sadly disappointed to hear the confirming report of his arrival to-morrow. Every arrangement is being made to ensure Mahatma's safety passage to Mr. Das's house. Owing to his present state of health all noisy demonstrations will be avoided. He will be taken by motor from Lilloah, two miles off Howrah, through less crowdy streets.

The Corporation this evening decided to present him an address of welcome and drafted the address which, amongst other things, expresses confidence in Mahatma's leadership during the dark hours of peril in Indian history.

SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETING.

MAHATMA AND MRS. NAIDU TO ATTEND.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party which meets to-day will decide the issue before the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu, among non-partisans, will attend and extend their co-operation towards a happy evolution of a common programme. The proposals formulated by the Swaraj Party will subsequently be discussed at the leaders' conference which meets to-morrow. Both the conferences are expected to terminate as early as possible and to come to a quick decision. Mr. C. R. Das will open the discussion. He will be followed by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others. The proceedings will not be open to the Press.

CALCUTTA HARTAL ECHO.

VOLUNTEERS CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In connection with Saturday's hartal in Calcutta three Khilafat volunteers and their captain were placed on trial before an Honorary Presidency Magistrate on charge of obstruction. It was alleged that they obstructed traffic in Bow bazar Street by collecting a crowd and disobeyed police order by not moving away when ordered by the police to do so. The captain was warned and discharged but the volunteers were fined one rupee each.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL EXPRESS SMASHED.

12 KILLED: 33 INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Twelve persons are killed and many injured through the derailment of an engine of Liverpool-Blackpool express between Wrea Green and Lytham. The engine dashed against a signal box which was turned round completely.

The train which was wrecked is the 4.40 afternoon businessmen's train. The engine dashed against the box with such force that it turned round and faced the train which consisted of five coaches of which four were overturned and the last caught fire. The second stood up on end.

MANY TERRIBLY INJURED.

Latest reports of the train smash indicate difficultly of identifying the bodies in the night which was very dark though thousands of helpers and hundreds of motor cars rushed to the scene of disaster. Persons who were killed include the driver, whose body took some time to find and also Mr. Charles Greame, Commander of the White Star Liner "Bardic." Many were terribly injured. Many prominent Lancashire business men are involved. One man was decapitated and another was obliged to have his leg amputated. The signal box was smashed to smithereens and the signal man was hurled into the brook below and escaped.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

12 KILLED: 33 INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

According to a Liverpool message, the Lancashire railway disaster was due to a tyre coming off the front wheel of the engine which was travelling at 50 miles per hour.

Twelve persons have been killed and 33 injured in the Lytham disaster. Commander Greame was most courageous and insisted that other sufferers should be attended to before himself. The scene of the catastrophe was appalling. Bloodstained limbs could be seen beneath the carriages. The cries of injured were most distressing. Three of the injured persons are serious in hospital.—Reuter.

LAHORE'S ASSURANCE TO BENGAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

In order to record strong protest against the fresh repressive policy of the Government of Bengal, a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held on 1st November, under the auspices of the local Congress Committee. Metha Anandkishore presided. Dr. Satyapal proposed and Sayid Habib seconded the resolution expressing strong resentment at oppression and high-handedness resorted to by the Bengal Government to paralyze the Swarajya Party particularly, and the Congress organisation in general. Another resolution exhorted the people to close up their differences and to boldly take up the challenge thrown out by Government to crush constitutional political activities under the pretext of stopping anarchical crime. The resolution characterises the promulgation of the Ordinance depriving peaceful citizens of their primary rights as opposed to all basic principals of justice.

The resolution was supported by Shrimati Parbati Devi, Prof. Ruchiram, Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Shamasuddin, and was unanmiously carried amidst shouts of Bande Mataram. Another resolution offering help and services of Lahore people to Deshbandhu Das was moved from the chair and was unanimously passed. The proceedings lasted till late in the night and were marked with great enthusiasm.

KALYAN'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

KALYAN, Nov. 4.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar on his way to Calcutta presided over a largely attended meetintg of the citizens of Kalyan convened by the Swaraj Party and the Congress Committee. The meeting condemned Government's policy with regard to Bengal, demanded a public enquiry regarding the persons arrested and requested all parties to unite in the hour of trial.

FREEDOM OF HOLY PLACES

PEACEFUL ENTRY INTO MECCA

WAHABI SULTAN'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

UMARKHADI, Nov. 4.

The Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cable from the Sultan of Nejd, Abdull Aziz:—

"After due respects to the Baitullah my troops entered Mecca, for which they deserve to be honoured, for they could have occupied it immediately after the fall of Kara, but abstained from doing so out of respect for God's Sacred Place and in order to avoid blood-shed. My forces have thus done up with the tyrant and the oppressive kingdom of Sheriff Hussein. I only wish that God's Holy Place be free to all visitors. The establishments (permanent form of constitution) in the Holy Places shall be according to the opinion of the whole Islamic world.

LEAVING FOR MECCA.

I am leaving for Mecca and am waiting for your representative to help me with the rest of the Muslim nations in organising a department for securing comforts for pilgrims and all visitors to Baitullah. Please do the necessary arrangements to inform also the other Muslim nations in your neighbourhood."

SULTAN NEJD ABDULL AZIZ.

"COMPLETE ABSENCE OF LOOTING AND KILLING."

NO ENTHUSIASM FOR EMIR ALI.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In connection with Mr. Philby's arrival in Hedjaz cabled yesterday the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent from Port Sudan asserts that Mr. Philby will meet and confer with Ibn Saud somewhere between Jeddah and Riadh. The despatch mentions the almost complete absence of looting and killing on the part of the victorious Wahabis though their Puritan creed was doubtless responsible for the destruction of hookahs in Mecca of which vast bonfires were made. No enthusiasm for Emir Ali is discernible in Hedjaz even in Jeddah and the correspondent believes that various Muslim authorities are pressing Emir Ali to abandon his hopeless position.

A message to the "Morning Post" from Cairo says: "Sheikh Ahmed Essenussi is reported to have arrived in Damascus en route to Mecca presumably in order to participate in Ibn Saud's Islamic Conference. Reuter.

MOULUDE SHAREEF IN ZANZIBAR.

AN ISLAMIC RALLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 20.

The green and fertile island of Zanzibar is the gateway of East Africa. It is nominally a Sultanate but practically a Protectorate. One of the most surprising features of the social life here is the sectarian and exclusive spirit rampant. Each community has its own mosque, its own Madressah and its own library. This brings about a cleavage not only among the Indians and the Orientals, but also among the Muslims themselves whose religion is not only far from countenancing such divisions, but is really insistent on universal brotherhood on the other hand.

Under such conditions the holding of an All-Islamic function like the Moulude Shareef is a very welcome sign of the times. In a most charming maidan near the sea face called Mnaji Moja, about 5,000 Muslims representing all the Islamic communities, Suhailis, Arabs, Khojas, Bohras and the Sunnis, celebrated on the 11th of October, the important and sacred Islamic function of Moulude Shareef in honour of the Holy Prophet's birthday. His Highness the Sultan also attended. Holy recitals were made, *gulab* sprinkled and the function lasted well-nigh towards the midnight. Many local Europeans also were present in honour of the Sultan if not in honour of the day.

The local Committee organised from among the leading merchant barristers and others must be congratulated on their efforts. About 3,000 rupees were collected and the savings from the day are to be devoted to the noble and laudable object of translating the Holy Koran into Suhaili and distributing it freely among the natives under the supervision of Hassan brothers, two of the leading barristers. Such unifying activities are calculated to have a most salubrious effect on the difficult task of Islamic *tanzeem* in Africa.

A CHAUFFEUR'S MURDER.

TIT FOR TAT.

TEHERAN, Nov. 4.

Details of the murder of Mr. Cox, who was the chauffeur who drove the passenger motor car between Shiraz and Bushire, show that at some distance from Konartakhteh his car broke down and he went to a place on foot to get assistance. It appears he had an altercation with Kalantar whom he is alleged to have struck and killed. Mr. Cox was shot on returning to his car by a person said to be a relative of Kalantar, who was concealed in the hills.—Reuter.

TRAMWAY FARES DISPUTE

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

CORPORATION DECISION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the Tramways Committee regarding fares to be charged on the Gowalia Tank Extension of the Tramway line and also on the proposed King's Circle extension. The Company had made a request for increased fares and unless that question was settled the Company did not intend to consider the schedule of fares for the King's Circle and construct the line.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the report be adopted, as he thought the Company was right in saying that they would not consider the matter until their request was granted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was surprised that the attitude of the Company should be defended in the Corporation. The Company refused to do anything unless their demand for an increased fare was granted by the Corporation. It was open for the Corporation to lay down the line and get the Company to work it, under the Deed of Concession which was approved of even by Sir P. M. Mehta. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to report whether it was for the public convenience to lay down a tramway track in the King's Circle. He said after the receipt of the report they could call upon the Company to lay down the track, and if they did not do it the Corporation could have it done, and compel the Company to work the line.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconding said the Company was always defying the Corporation and was never listening to the representations of the Corporation. They were always approaching the Corporation for their sanction for new schemes, and yet they were never running cars on the lines newly laid.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said Mr. Nariman had forgotten all sense of fair sense and justice, and they should not accept the amendment.

Dr. J. Vora said they should make a test case and get the decision of the court of law in the matter, so that the Corporation should know what their position was.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said it was time for the Corporation to assert their own right in the matter of extending the lines.

Mr. Asavale also spoke.

The amendment was adopted by a very large majority.

FARES ON REAY ROAD EXTENSION.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Tramways Committee about suggestions for extensions of certain lines and complaints about extra fares being charged on the line to the Sewree Cotton Depot. The report stated:—

"As to the complaint about extra fares charged by the Company for going from Tank Bander to Prince's Dock a question was raised as to whether any sanction of the Corporation had at all been obtained by the Company for demanding increase in the fares in view of the fact that under their Resolution dated the 9th August 1923, the Corporation had sanctioned the Company's proposal for the extension of their lines from their present terminus in Reay Road (near Victoria Road overbridge) along that road to a point on New Jakaria Bunder Road approximately adjacent to the northern boundary of the New Mazagaon Cotton Depot on conditions laid down in paragraph 4 of their letter to the Commissioner, dated the 27th July 1923 and on the understanding that the Company did not propose to introduce any special fare tariff on this extension pending the decision of the Corporation in regard to a complete revision of their tariff. It was however contended by Mr. Lucas, who attended the Committee's meeting as a representative of the Tramways Company, that in paragraph 5 of their letter above referred to, the Company had stated that they did not propose to introduce special fare tariff on this extension till the question of the revision of the tariff was settled but that it was also stated in the same para, that in case a suitable revision was not arrived at, they would propose to charge fares thereon on the same scale as those in force on the tramways north of Lalbagh. As nothing was said in the Corporation Resolution referred to above regarding this proposal Mr. Lucas said that the Company were justified in charging fares for this extension as proposed by them. The Committee, however, are of opinion that the extra fare charged by the Tramways Company over their extension from Reay Road up to the northern boundary of the New Mazagaon Cotton Depot has not been sanctioned by the Corporation and that the action of the Company in demanding increased fares is illegal and the Company should be called upon to discontinue the same and apply for the necessary sanction of the Corporation."

Mr. V. A. Desai's moved that the report be adopted. He hoped Mr. Nariman would move his amendment, as in the previous case.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, seconding, said the Company had taken a step without their sanction and the Committee had, therefore, said the fares were illegal. For the sake of its own dignity the Corporation must stick to its rights, and not allow them to be defied by the Company.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the same amendment as previously with the addition that the Commissioner should call upon the Company to lay down the track and on their refusing to do so he should have it laid down, and then call upon the Company under the Deed of Concession to work the line. He said he was accused of being unfair to the Company, but his duty was to be fair first to his own electors.

Mr. J. G. Nensey, seconding, said they would have to consider how much money had been taken out of the pockets of the public by the Company without the permission of the Corporation.

Mrs. Hodgkinson repeated her previous remarks about Mr. Nariman.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved an amendment referring the matter to the Tramways Committee for report, as he thought there was some misunderstanding.

Dr. Cursetji seconded.

The Commissioner said the decision of the Committee was unfair, and they should go to arbitration straight away instead of going to the court of law.

Mr. B. T. Desai said he did not know what Mrs. Hodgkinson's idea of fairness was. The Company should have approached them if they were treated unfairly.

The amendment of Mr. Nariman was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

Consideration was given to the proposal of the Land Manager for the increase of rents of godowns in the board's chawl at Chinch Bunder. It stated that there were 33 godowns in these chawls and the rent was Rs. 55 per godown per month. In 1917, the board increased the rent from Rs. 55 to Rs. 75 per month but when the Rent Act came into operation applications were received from the tenants for the reduction of the rents to Rs. 55 and also for the refund of the excess. Both of these requisitions were complied with This involved the board in financial loss since 1918. It was therefore proposed to increase the rent from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 from 1st December 1924 and to Rs. 75 from 1st June 1925 leaving the question of further increase to some later date as may be considered advisable.

The Board resolved to increase the rent to Rs. 75 from the 1st of January 1925.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am one of those who do not expect any lasting or substantial benefit to result to the public from a mere amendment of the Bar rules as proposed by your correspondents. Legal ingenuity works best when turned to serving its own pecuniary ends, and whatever rules may be framed for the guidance of the Bar ways and means will, as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow, be found to circumvent them. It is far better to go to the root of the complaint. What is required is a greater appreciation of the high traditions of the Bar. It may be granted that the present generation is past praying for, but it is a matter for serious consideration by those who are responsible for the better administration of justice, whether a study of legal ethics ought not in future to be prescribed as a regular subject for study by every candidate for a degree in law. It will be, I trust conceded, that there can be no greater danger to society and to the cause of pure justice than a rascally lawyer, however exellently learned in the law he may be. Why should not then the subject of legal ethics be accorded at least as much recognition as say a study of Torts or Crimes or for the matter of that, any other branch of the law. In America, regular text books are prescribed for the intesting study of legal ethics and an examination held in subject Further it is but fair to young men entering in this branch of the profession a profession which will place them in the midst of novel and powerful temptations to abuse the confidence reposed in them by their clients and the Court, that they should be properly equipped by those responsible for letting them loose on Society to shoulder the heavy burden of responsibility that will be laid on them in their future career. I trust that those gentlemen whose duty it is to prescribe a course of study in law (and I believe, an eminent Judge of the High Court is among these) will no longer follow a policy of 'laisser faire' in this connection but see their way to accord the suggestion an early trial. Nothing but good can so far as I can see, result from the experiment.—Yours, etc.

K. A. S.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress will be held in Benares from January 12th to January 17th, 1925.

H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I, G. C. I. E, has consented to be Patron of the meeting and Dr. M. O Forster, F. R. S, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will be President. Papers which members propose to read before the Congress should be forwarded to the General Secretary, Indian Science Congress, 35, Ballyganj Circular Road, Calcutta, together with a short abstract, not later than November 30th for submission to the Sectional Publication Committees. Not more than fifteen minutes will be allowed for the reading of any paper.

The Local Secretaries will be Professor L. D Couesfant, B Sc (Hons), A M I M E Department of Engineering, P O, Benares Hindu University, and Professor K K Mathur, B Sc. (Hons) A R S M, Department of Geology, P O, Benares Hindu University to whom all enquiries as to accommodation should be addressed.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONNAIRE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Special attention is invited to the following extract from the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 47-T. (5), dated the 20th September 1924, appointing the Indian Coal Committee:—

"It is evident that the competition from which the Indian coal industry is now suffering is not so much in the Indian market as in overseas markets, such as Colombo and Singapore. It is also evident that overseas markets cannot be recovered by the protection of the Indian market. They can only be recovered by improving and grading the quality of coal for export, and by reducing the cost of production and transport. At the same time, it is possible that the measures which are necessary to recover the overseas market, may be sufficient, without further protection, to enable Indian coal to meet competition in the home market.

The grading and transport of coal are highly technical subjects, with which the Tariff Board is not fully equipped to deal. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to appoint an expert Committee, representative of the interests concerned to consider *this side of the question*, with the following terms of reference:—

To enquire and report—

(1) Generally what measures can be taken by Government, by the coal trade, by the railways and by the ports, whether singly or in combination, to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports; and

(2) In particular, whether effective measures can be taken for the pooling and grading of Indian coal for export and for bunkering, and how the cost of such measures should be met."

Any part of the replies to the questionnaire which it is desired should be treated as confidential should be distinctly marked to that effect.

It is requested that replies may be sent as early as possible to—H. P. V. Townend, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary, Indian Coal Committee, Room 75, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following is the questionnaire.

POSSIBILITY OF ECONOMIES ON THE COAL FIELDS.

1. Do you consider that there is any scope for reduction in the cost of coal at the pit head? If so, how, in your opinion, could such reduction be brought about?

2. Please state the extent to which, in your opinion, recent increases in wages have affected the cost of production.

3. To what extent, if any, do you consider that the cost of production has been or will be affected by recent or proposed legislation?

4. Have you made any calculation what the saving in stacking charges per ton would be if coal were despatched as raised instead of first going into stock?

5. What is your estimate of the wastage that results from its being stacked?

POSSIBILITY OF ECONOMIES IN TRANSPORT TO CALCUTTA.

6. (a) Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the improvement of the system under which wagons are distributed to, loaded at, and despatched from the collieries?

(b) To what extent, if any, do you consider that such improvements would reduce the cost of export and bunker coal?

7. Would you suggest any alteration in the type of wagons supplied for carrying export and bunker coal?

8. What are your views in regard to the present level of railway freights on coal from the coalfields to Kidderpore docks, Shalimar and Howrah? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish any facts and figures in support of your opinion?

9. Has the work of the Coal Transportation Officer in any way facilitated the trade in export and bunker coal? In your opinion is it desirable, in the interests of that trade, that the appointment should be retained, and if so, should any modification be made in the present system?

POSSIBILITY OF ECONOMIES AT DOCKS AND COAL DEPOTS.

10. What are your views in regard to the present level of port charges at Kidderpore docks? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish any facts and figures in support of your opinion?

11. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the improvement of the system under which coal wagons arrive at, are unloaded at, and are despatched from the docks? To what extent, if any, do you consider that such improvements would reduce the cost of export and bunker coal?

12. Do you consider the facilities for loading and shipping coal at the docks to be adequate? What suggestions, if any, for their improvement can you put forward?

13. Do you consider that storage and stacking space should be provided at Kidderpore docks with a view to expediting the release of wagons by enabling firms to store coal there pending the arrival of the ship? If so, what should be the extent of the storage provided, and have you any views as to the charges that should be levied for it?

14. Do you consider that the facilities provided for bunker coal at Shalimar and Howrah are adequate? What suggestions, if any, can you put forward for their improvement?

15. What are your views in regard to the present level of charges for the use of these facilities? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish facts and figures in support of your views?

16. To what extent have increased charges for carrying coal from the depots to steamers affected the price of bunker coal?

STEAMER FREIGHTS.

17. What are your views in regard to the present level of steamer freights? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish any facts and figures in support of your opinion?

COMPARATIVE MERITS AND PRICES OF INDIAN AND OTHER COALS.

18. Have you experience of coals other than Indian coal, and if so, what are your views as to their merits as compared with Indian coal?

19. If the pit head price of coal were eight rupees per ton, what, in your opinion, would be its present c.i.f. price at Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Singapore, assuming that the coal is paid for on wagon weights?

20. Have you any definite information as to the prices at which competing coals are selling at these ports?

21. In what manner, in your opinion, can the competition of coal other than Indian with Indian coal at these ports best be met?

22. Do you consider that there are any new markets overseas in which it would be possible to introduce Indian coal? If so, what measures would you suggest to that end?

23. Are there any cases within your knowledge in which the competition of coal other than Indian with Indian coal either in Indian or in other markets has been facilitated by the grant of special concessions in regard to railway and steamer freights or in other ways? If so, can you furnish any facts and figures in regard to the extent and effect of these concessions?

GRADING, INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF COAL.

Note.—By grading is meant placing coal in various grades or classes, so as to include coals of approximately the same nature within the same grade.

24. Are you in favour of the grading of coal intended for (a) export, and (b) bunkering?

25. Can you indicate the different grades into which you consider that Indian coals should be classified, and specify the coals which should fall into such grades?

26. If you are in favour of grading, what steps would you suggest should be taken to bring it about as soon as possible?

27. If you are in favour of the adoption of a grading system, should grading be controlled by a Government official, or by a Grading Board? If by a Board, should it be a non-official Board or a Board with a Government official as Chairman?

28. (a) Are you in favour of a system of inspection and grant of certificates of grade?

(b) If so, what agency would you suggest for this purpose?

29. In the event of the trade failing voluntarily to establish a grading system, should Government take power by law to enforce it, and if so, what should be the extent of the powers that Government should take?

30. How should the cost of (a) grading and (b) inspection and certification be borne?

31. As an alternative to grading, would it be possible to export coal on a guarantee of quality and calorific value as determined by analysis?

POOLING OF COAL.

Note.—By pooling is meant the combination of two or more firms in the despatch of coal of the requisite grade from the collieries and its shipment from the port.

32. Do you consider the pooling of coal (a) for export and (b) for bunkering to be practicable? If so, how is this to be brought about? To what extent would it obviate delays either to ships or to wagons?

33. If you are in favour of the pooling of coal, would you still advocate it:

(a) if a steady and adequate supply of wagons were available at the collieries for loading coal for export; and

(b) if additional facilities were provided at the docks and coal depot?

34. Is a compulsory pooling system either practicable or desirable?

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

FIFTEENTH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TOMORROW.

THANA MAHOMEDANS' MEETING.

DEMAND FOR COMMUNAL MAGISTRATES.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Thana was held on 28th ultimo when over 500 were present Resolutions were passed protesting against the appointment of only one Mahomedan Magistrate at Thana—and that too of Mr. Fazal Karim a Khoja who "does not even represent the 100 Khoja residents of the town. The meeting requested Government to appoint at least three Mahomedans as Magistrates representing the local population with vested interests as the Parsees who number less than 200 have two Magistrates appointed from them.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S EXPLANATION.

DELHI'S SURPRISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Quite a surprise has been caused in official and non-official circles of Delhi over the statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to one of your Bombay contemporaries over his own evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The views he expressed before the Reforms Committee are before us in official reports, and there is absolutely nothing incorrect in the reports which appeared in the Press. Indeed he does not contradict it. It was therefore with not a little amusement that we read his so-called explanation. In his evidence before the Muddiman Committee in Simla, Sir Chimmanlal had many complimentary things to say about his late chief, Sir George Lloyd, the ex-Governor of Bombay. According to Sir Chimanlal, Sir George Lloyd had subverted the executive bbusiness so as to concentrate more power in the hands of the Governor. Nay, more, he disobeyed the King's Instrument of Instructions, and violated the intention and spirit of the Act.

These are the words culled from the official reports of Sir Chimanlal's evidence and they are perfectly unequivocal. Indeed, his whole evidence leaves no room for doubt as to the autocratic nature of Sir George Lloyd's rule. Sir Chimanlal in his voluntary explanation to the most accommodating reporter of the "Indian Daily Mail" has attempted in vain to erase the effect caused in our minds by his evidence, and his explanation comes a fortnight after the report appeared in the papers. What could be the reason for this climbdown, was the query on everybody's lips.

The "Hindustan Times" of Delhi gives the answer in an editorial thus: "As long as Sir George was merely an ex-Governor, Sir Chimanlal and others like him can be trusted to speak out the truth but with the possibility—though a distant one—of the ex-Satrap becoming the Secretary of State it is necessary to wriggle out of the wrong position and creep back into the good books of these in authority. It is true he still thinks that Dyarchy is not workable, but that is only as an academic and theoretical proposition. Personally he had no kind of difficulty, oh no, not the least, with Sir George Lloyd. Their relations were cordial, friendly if not affectionate though he subverted the Constitution and treated the Ministers merely as advisers

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

ANNUAL REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, for the year ended June 30th last, records the continuance of depression in the shipbuilding industry, and says that the tonnage of the new vessels classed by Lloyd's during the year, namely, 885,000 was the lowest recorded for 15 years, except for the second year of the war, representing only 27 per cent of the total for 1922/3. 454 vessels, with a tonnage of 600,000, were lost, and 500 vessels with a tonnage of 1,250,000 were dismantled or broken up, the last figure being twice that of the year ended June 1923. Although the world's mercantile fleet is still 15 million tons greater than in 1914, a large proportion of the laid-up tonnage is unlikely ever to be able successfully to seek employment, and any serious revival of the Overseas traffic will, probably, lead to a further elimination of uneconomical tonnage.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE TRAIN AND BUS COLLISION IN U. S. A.

11 KILLED: 4 INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Newport News.—11 people were killed and 4 injured in a collision, yesterday evening, between a passenger train and an omnibus at a level crossing. Some of the dead were badly mangled and could be identified only by clothes and jewellery. Survivors are so badly injured that they are unable to tell how the collision occurred.—Reuter.

(Newport News is a seaport on Chesapecke Bay, in Virginia, U.S.A.)

MELBOURNE CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Melbourne.—At the Flemington Race course, the Melbourne Cup resulted as follows:—

BACKWOOD	.....	1
STAND BY	.....	2
BROWN RAJAH	.....	3

Betting:—8/1 Backwood, 10/1 Stand By, 25/1 Brown Rajah.

Twenty ran. Won by a head, a neck between the second and third.—Reuter.

LATER.

An official correction received regarding the Melbourne Cup says Spearfelt was third.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A New York message to the "Morning Post" says that the Journal of Commerce estimates the cotton crop at thirteen million bales.—Reuter.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LD

"STRONG COMMITTEE" APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Associated Press understands that at the informal meeting the large shareholders, Directors and Agents of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited held this afternoon a Strong Committee was appointed to investigate the position of the Company and to make a report of it as soon as possible.

"TIME FOR CAUTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to your very able leader this morning I may say that in advising people to grasp the problem, which has arisen in regard to steel industry and to reflect patiently over the present situation instead of crying over spilt milk, you have given advice, which is worthy of the tradition of a great organ of public opinion. At the same time I must say that I have been perplexed at the concrete proposal which you make, viz: the appointment of a committee of shareholders to explore all possible avenues of securing financial assistance in India before the shareholders would consent to such assistance being secured from foreign countries. I take it that the dozen Directors of the T. I. and S. Co. Ltd. and the several men in the managing agency, who are devoting their time to this, have already gone into this question, and, considering the anxious position of the Company, it must be presumed that they have not left any reasonable solution, which will save the search for assistance from outside India, unexamined.

What these men, who are used to handling larger finance,—some of whom are Bank Directors,—could not do, I very much doubt could be accomplished by a committee of shareholders. I can understand a committee of shareholders to look into the management and to insist on economies. It is also responsible for a committee of shareholders to examine a scheme of reconstruction in all its aspects and to form an authoritative opinion upon it as to whether the real good of the Company is served by any particular scheme, but I have not yet known a committee of shareholders competent to secure finance of several crores of rupees from India. Individual shareholders with the very best intentions can hardly be expected to have at their command information and channels of negotiation, which would secure the end In the absence of such organization with individual shareholders, more harm can be done than good by the public discussion of the financial position of a Company. Will the committee of shareholders advertise in the "Bombay Chronicle" for a financier to give four crores of rupees and will they receive any response thereto? In the meanwhile, it is quite certain that a certain amount of delay will be caused and the negotiations in hand might actually come to be dropped. With the Conservative Ministry in power it is not unlikely that steps may be taken by the United Kingdom to prevent money going out of England when it is needed so much by "Home" industries, and in that case the shareholders committee will probably be doing what may be called "tlanaigai put. kho aye khasan."—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay,
November 4.

ADDRESS TO SIR LESLIE WILSON.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY REJECTS PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

The Karachi Municipality last night rejected a proposal to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his forthcoming visit to Sind 21 members voting against the motion and 18 in favour of it. The Nationalist element was present in full force, while many prominent Indian and European members were absent. Thus they made a Nationalist victory possible.

The "Daily Gazette" in an editorial, today, says the Municipality's decision does not represent the will of the people in this instance and suggests immediate measures to combat disloyalty and obstruction within the Municipality It calls upon the President to arrange for the presentation of the address to the Governor of Bombay from the citizens of Karachi, and suggests the opening of a Citizens' Address Fund. Reference is then made to the fact that an address to Mr Gandhi was voted by the Municipality on August 27th, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned by Government. All members displayed magnanimous spirit on that occasion which it was expected would be reciprocated when the proposal for an address to the Governor came up for decision.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTE ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

In this years elections of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee the Swarajists and the Independents combined got a clear majority which they did not get for the last two years.

A Nagpur message of November 4th says:—After about two months' absence Sir Frank Sly the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has returned to the head-quarters from Panchmarhi Fodar. His Excellency's arrival was announced by the usual salute of guns from the Sitabaldi Fort.—(A.P.)

Economic & Financial Review.

AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

It was not in a cheerful atmosphere that Mr. Narottam Morarji had to address shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, and yet his address on the occasion rose to what was demanded of it. Naturally the speech was addressed to shareholders, but it had a wider and more Catholic audience, for in its larger aspects it was addressed to all the Indian people. Shareholders are concerned with their own individual gains or losses, but the people at large are concerned with the questions as to whether the efforts of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., will result in India getting a fleet of merchant ships and later in a Navy also. It is no mean task that is set before the Directors and Managing Agents of this shipping concern, for it is nothing less than laying the foundation-stone of Indian shipping through this pioneer enterprise of theirs. They have to regard themselves as pioneers and must be prepared to share the fate of all pioneers, that is contumely calumny, misprepresentation, etc., and yet must push forward to the final goal. The publication of the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee during the year under report was a great event for which the Scindia Company can take no small credit and yet Mr. Narottam's words give a clear indication that he and his colleagues do not regard it as the dawn of a new life. He recognises that the report is "national in its tone and outlook" and yet cannot help looking at the fact that its omissions are "glaring." What I feel is that the report does not end the labours of all pioneers in this line; it merely chalks out the line for further advance and may be said to mark the initiation of strenuous, persistent and strong agitation. The Government of India unduly limited the terms of reference and the Committee also partly put on themselves a self-denying ban with the result that both river and foreign ocean trade were completely neglected. The Committee recommended reservation of the coasting trade to Indian ships, one of their most important proposals, but section 736 of the British Merchant Shipping Act has been made to loom as an iron wall which it would be futile to break through or to cross over. The section has laid down the limits of expansion of shipping in all British Colonies and it is curious that we did not hear of it till now. It is one more illustration showing how the political subjection of India to the British Empire leads to economic subjection also. Australia has cleverly gone round the provision of the section by requiring that sailors on ships plying on the coast should be paid wages on the Australian scale, that they should have access to the ships library, etc. These requirements are intended merely to disregard Section 736. India can also similarly make enactments which will in practice have the same effect, for otherwise there is no possibility of the House of Commons agreeing to amend the section, though the Committee have urged in unequivocal language that "every effort should be made to secure the amendment of that section." If the House of Commons does not make the amendment and the Government of India do not fall in with the idea of making enactments to circumvent the section, we shall have to wait till India is mistress in her own house, for getting the coasting trade resumed to Indian shipping. With regard to questions like deferred rebate, etc., the Committee curiously recommended that the solution of all such important questions should rest with the licensing officer. Mr. Narottam observes that "the very few lines in the report denoted to this question show that they have not given their serious thought to these subjects which their nature and their far-reaching effect really deserve." He rightly remarked that such large issues of national importance must be left to the Legislature to deal with. What is to be feared is that the whole report of the Committee will be practically scrapped excepting the part relating to the provision of one training ship to be stationed at Bombay. This does not require any legislation and the Government may provide for the same in the coming budget. Recommendations requiring licensed ships to have a certain percentage of Indians as officers will naturally fall to the ground as soon as the fundamental question of reservation drops down owing to section 736. The Conservative Government will see to it that the Government of India do not launch upon any legislation which may be adverse to British shipping. There is the ever haunting spectre of unemployment and no Government can venture to disregard it in their general handling of Imperial problems. So the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will be like a mountain in labour and the only result may be the birth of a small mouse in the form of one training ship. We may have perhaps a Merchandise Shipping Act of our own on the lines of the British Shipping Act, but nothing more. The Government of India are sufficiently aware of the weak spot of vanity in some of us and may attempt to flatter it. Nomination of Indian representatives to the League of Nations led some of us to the pleasing hallucination that India was of the same status as self-governing colonies unmindful of the fact that we are fed upon the husks while those Colonies are fed upon the reality of things. Similarly an Indian Merchandise Shipping Act may tickle our vanity though all we may be getting would be an imitation legislation with no powers in our hands, no progress in the direction of having a shipping of our own and no reservation of coasting trade.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Government tried very cleverly to forestall the non-official members of the Council by asking the Advisory Committee of the Development Department to conduct an investigation in the affairs of this Department regarding which there is so much public criticism. The Advisory Committee may be an impartial body, which we know it is not, nor is it a fully elected body. It does contain representatives from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the like bodies, but they are in a minority. In view of these facts it was neither politic nor advisable to refer the inquiry to such a Committee. The Hon'ble the General Member waxed eloquent on the Government anticipating the wishes of the Council, but the reference was not due to this reason, but to the disinclination of the Government to refer the matter to Committee appointed by the Council. The Council ultimately passed the resolution proposed by Mr. Nariman that an independent Committee should be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Development Department. What are the main questions in connection with this Department claiming the attention of the public? There is first of all the filling of the Khada on the Back Bay, which has cost in all Rs. 4 crores and will require another Rs. 3½ crores for its completion. The question is whether to leave it as it is considering the four crores already spent as a dead loss or to spend the remaining sum with a chance of disposing of the estate even on the original estimate of Rs. 28 per square yard, which might bring the amount back. A mere superficial view of things will lead people to conclude that it would be better to spend the remaining amount of about three crores with a view to getting back the whole of the amount spent. A closer examination however will reveal some of the fallacies of this argument. In the first place, conditions prevailing now are very different from those which prevailed when this scheme was launched and some of the best authorities say that the land when reclaimed might serve as a parking ground for motor cars, but would not be taken up for building purposes. It is misleading to suppose that there will be only three crores required to complete this Back Bay reclamation. What about the buildings to be built by the Government and the general public? All these buildings will mean crores and crores of rupees. At the same time there will be a crash in the value of land which is one of the main foundations of the prosperity of Bombay. I do not plead in favour of inflating the value of land artificially, but I must say that artificial depreciation to an abnormal extent is just as bad. It would be on the whole preferable to stop all further expenditure on the reclamation and to leave as it is, as a monument to the folly and overlordism of a former Governor of Bombay, to be used as a swimming bath, as a Member of the Council put it. Estimates of the Government have been proved to be wrong so far as the working class tenements and suburban development are concerned. It was thought that fifty thousand tenements were necessary for the needs of Bombay and that they would be taken up at the rates fixed by the Government. It is now found that the rents are considered too high and that not more than 16,000 tenements will be required. Suburban development alone should have been undertaken by the Government and that too on conservative lines. What was done was to launch on big roads and to require large tracts of land for which money has not still been paid and which its owners are not able to sell or mortgage. It has indeed inflicted untold misery and inconvenience on hundreds of people. Both these schemes should be stopped and in this I believe Government now hold the same opinion as the general public. It is not too late to confess one's errors and if even now these costly mistakes are at least put a stop to it will relieve the public mind. All the schemes of the Development Department should be closed, costly paraphernalia of highly paid staff scrapped and the Public Works Department entrusted with what activities remain of the other Department as a result of the deliberations of the Committee to be appointed under Mr. Nariman's resolution. The question is if this Committee will be appointed or the Government will push on with their own inquiries through the Advisory Committee, not accepting the recommendation of the Council.

It is understood that the Collector of Cawnpore has recommended to Government that the suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs 60,000 for kharif 1332 fasli for one year may be sanctioned Further sums of Rs. 26,000 and 10,000 as takavi for seeds and bullocks respectively have been sanctioned to be distributed to the sufferers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4.

S S Mandala, Kitson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4.

S S Padua, Page, Antwerp.
S S Bankura, Davey, Busreh.

LOADING.

Nov 5.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain A Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Padua:—The B I S N Company's steamer Padua, 3678 tons, Captain W G Page, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1908 tons, Captain H Davey, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, November 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Reichenfels 2936 Antwerp, 8/11 L Edwards.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, Glasgow, 5/11, K Nixon.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 Simla, 3810, Colombo, 2-11, Graham Tdg. Co.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
8 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 3/11, Volkart Bros.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
13 Dictator, 3149 Dunkirk, 3-11 T M & Co.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi, 11/11, J
15 Padua, 3678, Antwerp, 3/11, M M and Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
17 Marie Maerek, 3037, Dunkirk, 5-11 T. Morrison and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
4 Vaena 2643 Busra 7/11 M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahame and Co.
7 Cl. Macbride, 2069, Malabar, 2/11, J F and Co.
8 Gange, 1933, Genoa, 4-11, L Triestino.
9 Takushima Maru, 4257, Kobe, 3-11, N Y K
10/11 Dara, 3083, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
12/13 Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 5/11, T M and Co.
14 Chukla, 1727, K'chi, 1/11, M M and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877 P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
16 Karachi 124 Malabar, 3-11, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Bankura, 1905, Basra, 5/11, M M and Co.
B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11 M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. R S Shushtary and Co.
C/R Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co.
H Magwe, 80, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morgolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November / ent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agen M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 28th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co

Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Hemland due about 18th November Agent Graham T Co.

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Japan due about 31st December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Reita due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 6th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 5th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 19th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algio due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hoba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

November 4.

Scindia for Liverpool:—500 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros.; 187 cwt sawri cotton seed B Meyer and Co.; 26 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co. Ld.; 55 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.; 160 bales cotton fly, B Karsindas and Co; 15 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.; 135 bales cotton fly oil, Karimji Visram and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 400 bales wool, B Harbham and Co; 30 bales wool, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ld.; 4 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 7 bales wool, R Rakhubdas; 10 bales wool, S Keshriml; 11 bales wool, Meyer Nissim.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—50 cwt staves of empty hhds in shooks Spencer and Co. Ld.; 31 cwt heads and hoops of empty hods, Spencer and Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—100 cwt cashew nuts, R Purshottam; 35 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 165 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Mandala for Middlesbro:—1000 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—6337 cwt. ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji; 337 cwt Linseed oil cake, L Ebramji; 50 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros. Ltd.; 100 cwt cashew nuts, S Gordhan and Sons;

S S Mandala for Hull:—7000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 10,000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 999 cwt gram Volkart Bros.

S S Narkunda for London:—16 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Elsa; 10 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Elsa; 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Elsa; 37½ cwt. Mother of Pearl shell, E Dhanji and Co. 23 cwt cardamoms, N C Bucsania and Co.; 15 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hasam; 18 bales cow hides tanned, L Hasam; 300 cwt Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 1 bale Goat skins tanned, E Abdul Rahman and Co; 5 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajiot; 30 bundles Lamb skins for fur, H A Aminoh; 13 bundles Lamb skins, A Azimjeehoy; 5½ cwt Ganja T Fakir Mohamed; 72 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 37 bales bapok cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ld; 15 bales Goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 10 bales Goat skin tanned M Leduck; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, M Leduck; 17 bales and 22 bundles Persian Lamb skins with Broad tails Cox and King's Shipping A Ld; 24 bales wool, K Esmail; 40 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co.; 14 bundles Fox skins (for fur) J S Narag and Sons; 5 bundles squirrels skins (for fur); J S Narag and Sons; 1 bundle Dog skins (for fur) J S Narag and Sons; 12 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 7 bales Goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 25 bundles Lamb skins (for furs) J S Narag and Sons; 2 cases sheep guts (650 lbs) S M H Kadarbaksh 1 cask sheep casings (400 lbs), S M H Kadarbaksh.

S S Nardkyn for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton fly, H Meyer and Co.; 40 cwt rough green stone, J M Salemohomed; 78 cwt gum kadaya P Koverjee and Co.; 169 bales cottou fly, H E Bode and Sons; 26 bales cotton fly, H Jagmohandas and Co.; 1 cwt sheep guts, Ad. Meyer, 3 cwt dry casings Ad. Meyer.

S S Nardkyn for Rotterdam:—245 bales Akund cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Nardkyn for Hamburg:—2750 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, L Ebrahimji 6 bales cotton waste, L Ebramji; 4600 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt Teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.; 4260 cwt Linseed E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.; 106 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 499 cwt gingelly seed, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

S S York Castle for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 2800 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt Poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan for Kobe 51 bales sawri cotton N Manilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 276 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co. 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—76 bales sawri cotton, N Manilal and Co. 100 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.; 57 bales cotton, Ali Bros.; 9 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, E D Tata and Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 4.

S S Ozarda, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Rangoon:—550 casks Lubricating oil, 50 casks grease, 3545 bags Rice, 30 bundles old gunnies 3174 bundles Teak Tea Boards, 1705 pieces Teak Scantlings, 169 pieces Teak squares, 423 pieces Teak Posts.

From Colombo:—31 cases Wine, 69 bales cotton piecegoods.

From Cochin:—250 kollies Hooka Shells, 76 casks Cocoanut oil, 124 drums Cocoanut oil, 359 bundles coir yarn, 77 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut:—98 jottas coir yarn, 84 jottas coir rope, 81 half chests Tea, 73 bags copra, 250 bags cocoanuts, 100 pieces scantlings 130 pieces planks.

From Badagara:—839 bags copra, 69 bags cocoanuts.

S S City of Harward, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—

From Liverpool:—383 bales old newspaper, 13 bales shawls; 9 bales Rags 200 bales cottons, 11 bales canvas 50 kegs Borax; 489 bales cotton piecegoods, 983 cases cotton piece Goods, 17 packges cotton Piece Goods, 62 packages cottons, 146 bales cottons 204 cases cottons, 162 cases cotton yarn, 97 bales cotton yarn, 41 bales cotton tents, 12 cases cotton tents, 22 cases Art silk and cotton goods, 29 cases woollen and cotton goods, 13 cases tissues 50 cases Beer, 50 cases Whisky, 41 cases sauce, 80 cases Bacon, 23 cases Hams 100 cases Bath Bricks, 38 cases Bisnuits, 13 cases Salmond 47 cases Rivets, 705 crcas common soap 1900 boxes common soap, 3247 boxes Tin plates, 54 crates Tiles, 90 sk. cases Tiles 24 casks Tiles, 100 kegs soda crystal, 396 kegs Paint 10 kegs Aniline Dyes, 4259 bundles hoops, 125 bundles Galv. Plain sheets, 250 bundles Galv. corr. sheets, 430 bundles steel wire strand, 2225 bundles earthenware troughs 250 Pipes 17 copper plates, 55 bundles steel bars 147 Pans 80 drums caustic soda, 24 drums oil, 35 drums Izal Fluid, 100 drums Phenoid.

From Glasgow:—44 bales old newspaper 111 bales paper, 12 bales cotton yarn, 5 bales cotton piecegoods, 44 cases cotton piece goods, 142 cases cottons, 45 cases sewing cotton reels, 20 cases marmalade, 70 cases Tacks; 1787 cases Whisky, 216 Steel bars, 100 Pipes 667 Tubes, 35 bundles Tubes 201 bundles steel sheets, 136 bundles steel Angles, 79 bundles Hoops 67 bundles Iron Bars, 81 pieces Iron Bars; 80 D'bags Fire clay, 13 casks Fire clay, 40 casks Red Lead 76 casks Paint, 20 drums paint, 100 drums Turpentine 60 drums cylinder oil 40 drums Cotzo Lamp Oil, 480 drums soft soap, 50 drums Anticorrosive composition, 4155 Fire Bricks, 60 boxes soap, 64 bags Asbestos powder 60 kegs Solidified Oil.

S S Berne, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—From Rangoon—795 casks Lubricating oil, 400 cases Burmoline Grease; 32 bales stearine wax, 2675 boxes candles, 40 bundles shooks, 229209 gallons kerosine oil, 203360 gallons Benzine.

A Banda correspondent wires:—The Governor of U P arrived here by motor at 11 a. m. on the 31st and drove with his party to Mr Masood Uzzamans' house for lunch. His Excellency arrived at 3 p. m at Harper Hall to receive the address given by Municipal Board to which he gave a brief reply. In the evening a garden party was given by the Collecter and leading Raises. Next morning H. E visited the relics of the Nawab of Banda's buildings, the big Juma mosque and the Nawab's tank.

The eighth annual sessions of the Yeotmal District Conference will be held at Pusad on the 29th and 30th November.

BROADCASTING RECEIVING :: SETS ::

A complete range of samples of the most compact and modern radio receiving equipment, manufactured by The General Radio Co., Ltd. of London, England, will arrive in Bombay on November 10th in charge of an expert. His services are at your disposal for advice, and you are cordially invited to hear these sets demonstrated. Applications for Agency will be considered.

Write to:—

J. S. Hoskins,

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BOMBAY.

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LIGHT-BROWN
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R. N. S. L. O. B. 9

DEEP-LAID BUREAUCRATIC PLOT.

"COUNTRY MUST ANSWER CHALLENGE."

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGER ON THE ARRESTS.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M L A., writes from Madras as follows:—

Since the fateful fortnight in last March when the Swaraj Party in the country gave proof of their determination not to be bullied and cajoled by terms in the Legislative Chambers, nor to be deflected from the stern path which they have chalked out for themselves in their endeavours to achieve Swaraj, the forces of re-action and retrogression and the interests that were bound up with the perpetuation of bureaucracy and alien domination in India, have been planning and plotting for the recrudescene of repression in India once again and have been sedulously preparing the poisonous atmosphere that would induce the authorities in India to move in that direction. The crusade against the Swarajists at first took the form of press propaganda of horrible lying and vilification in which the differences of political opinion within the Congress, of which the Swaraj Party forms a part, were sedulously exploited. Later on the very honesty and straightforwardness of the Swarajists was availed of to build up the story of conspiracy with and anarchists that by repeated iteration has now been found fit enough as a hypothesis for action against Swaraj leaders in a very ingenious and unfair way. For, it will be noticed that the action taken against the leaders is under the old Regulation, i.e., for reasons of State policy and not under the new Ordiance under which even if there was secret evidence it could be placed before selected judges or Commissioners. Whatever subsequent developments might take place, it is obvious that no such secret evidence as could be placed even before a secret government authority is available to the government so as to enable them to connect the leaders directly in any way with any anarchic organisation. The frankness with which the Saha resolution was passed at Serajgunj coupled with the mysterious bomb out rage that took place in Calcutta in August, has enabled the Bengal Government to weave a story of alarming proportions for which sofar as I could see, there is not the faintest suggestion of evidence or reasons adduced. But, of course, the Swarajists have conceded the existence of anarchism, and is that not sufficient to build up as big an anarchist plot as will comprehend the personal of many of the heads of the hated Swarajists?

The deliberateness and the systematic manner in which the whole plan of this campaign has been designed and started will deceive nobody who has closely followed the events. But though talk of deportations and notifications under the Samiti Act was in the air ever since the Swarajist successes in March last and the Serajgunj resolution subsequently, people were not quite prepared for the resuscitation of extraordinary legislation through Ordinance, seeing that the second weapon that the Reforms have given in the shape of Certificate of Legislation would have been found adequate by the bureaucracy. But no. That produces an amount of advertisement and hitch that leads some times to technical difficulties leading perhaps to litigation or to deadlocks. The Ordinance is a simple and safe expedient invented in the primitive days of British autocracy and the power still remains in the Statute book. Why not use it? It is significant that this exceptional legislation has been enacted by the autocratic power of the Viceroy barely within five weeks of the prorogation of the legislature. It cannot be said that neither the question of anarchic conspiracy nor the question of exceptional powers was not before the Assembly during its September session. Dr. Gour's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act gave rise to a most heated debate, and if are to believe the elaborate and consummately worded communique of the Bengal Government it is clear that that Government and the Government of India had all along had under their earnest consideration the question of strengthening themselves with additional powers. And yet, though Sir Alexander Muddiman, on behalf of the Government of India, referred to the anarchist organisations and their activities hardly gave a hint that the Government of India would require additional powers or would go to the legislature in the ordinary way to satisfy it of the necessity therefor and obtain the same through ordinary legislation. On the other hand, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that the Government would have been prepared to consider the alteration of one of the principle provisions of the Samiti Act which gives power to the Executive Government to notify an Association as unlawful, so as to give a right of appeal from the Executive Government to the judicial authorities. Either, therefore, the question of having a new Rowlatt Act to deal with anarchism in Bengal was before the Government of India or was not before them. If it was, then, it was most unfair to have kept out that fact from the Legislative Assembly when it was dealing with a similar matter. If it was not, it is clear that the whole project of this new Rowlatt Act has taken shape only within the last few weeks. The guarded language of the Bengal Government's communique, of course, gives us no information on this matter. But what has happened subsequently is a murder which yet remains to be investigated, and it must be childish for the Bengal Government to assert that that any single thing was sufficient to precipitate within so short a time such an elaborate machinery of repression that has now been set on foot. The only other event that has occurred is that the Labour Government in England is at present in the throes of a general election. We have had many inspired and contradictory messages regarding the Labour Government's attitude towards Indian aspirations and Indian repression alike, but the most favoured official apologist of the day, the "Times of India", authoritatively stated that the Government of India had been having all the support they could desire from the India Office. Why has this step been taken by the Viceroy at this juncture of political events at "Home?" Will any thinking politician expect that a Ministry placed as the Labour Government is now, during a most critical general election, is likely to take the responsibility of refusing the man on the spot all the powers he desires, whatever its own opinions and sympathies may be? The whole manoeuvre of it, even to those unacquainted with the bureaucratic ways in India, wear a most ugly look, and when the representatives of the people get the chance, they will not be slow in unearthing the several stages of this deep-laid coup.

The "Times of India" has started a most silly crusade against the Swaraj Party and it is expected that the Liberals and Independents that they knew of old, would play into the hands of those who believe in *divide et impera* by being lectured to and told that they have been inveigled by the astute Swarajists under the consummate Pundit and by being encouraged to find leader for themselves who can checkmate Motilalji. Any abusive epithet, of course, is good enough against the Swarajists, but do those that try this game believe that the Independents consider themselves complimented by being told that they were fools and dupes? If they are such, what the good of asking for a leader of the duped fraternity? Similarly silly and fatuous seems to be the expectation that might exist in some quarters as regards the reconversion of the Bengal Council. Do they expect the Council to retrace its steps as a result of the strong measures now taken? If so, the disillusionment has already come in the shape of the public meeting that took place impromptu in Bengal last evening at which the Liberals and the No-Changers—not the hated Swarajists—were foremost in denouncing the new policy and in warning the Government of its effects. The resolution passed at that meeting speaks for itself. Do the Governments of India and of Bengal really expect the Bengal Legislative Council to confirm the Reading Ordinance after the exhibition which they have had on Saturday of the manner in which the Executive Government has used its powers? I think not. The step of convoking the Legislature in this connection seems to me to be only another step in the pre-arranged plan of the Government. We have, therefore, to await its denouement in due course.

It is not merely for the Swaraj Party but fo the whole county to answer this well-designed challenge. It is for the Congress, notwithstanding the suspension of boycotts, to deal with the new and critical situation in the affairs of he country that has been created, because the Swarajists carried their patriotism within the Councils and demonstrated the determination of the country to achieve Swaraj by the use of every legitimate and constitutional weapon open to the representatives of the people.

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THE TOTALIZATOR.

A FAILURE.

(BY OBSERVER.)

t is stated that the attendance during last Poona Racing season was poor pared with former years. This declin- attendance has been noticeable now the last two or three years and various sons are attributed to it. Foremost ong these is, of course, the economic estion, for it cannot be denied that we still in the throes of a severe econo- al slackness which is very depressing. is year, however, it is asserted that the times alone are not responsible for the lected interest people begin to take in ing now. It is stated that the in-and- running of horses has become so glar- and scandalous that people, at last, sheer desperation, begin to fight shy of s mugs' game. I do not think it will denied that, of late, the irregular man- horses have been running in Bombay Poona is a reproach to the fair name sport in Western India. The question why this undesirable feature has become persistent here. In other words, what rong with racing here? I think the er cannot be in doubt that the Totali- or is the real cause of this deplorable erioration.

AN UNHEALTHY CRAZE.

When this is granted, it remains explain how it has brought is about. This machine, as we all know, me into existence about twelve years o to remedy, what was then believed to an unhealthy craze for ing which people here be- n to develop. By an irony of e, instead of remedying the evil, it made fifty times worse. The attendance at races, before the introduction of this chine, was almost insignificant; a couple years after its introduction it had in- ased in such an incredible manner as to essitate important enlargements and creation of new enclosures. Even then, spaces became rapidly insufficient and ther enlargements became necessary un- the racing authorities were at their 's end to know where to accommodate ever-growing delirious crowd that rush- to the race course on every race day. s craze was due to the hallucination of ning a large sum for a small stake, as occasional large dividend on a horse had wn. This fever seized all classes of the ulation: the working classes, petty nessmen, clerks, students, women, child- mill-hands, menials and others. The rnment who showed such paternal soli- de for the public when there was no on to bother about, became cynically ifferent when it was evident to all that had made a great blunder in banish- the bookmakers and encouraging the roduction of the Totalizator which soon proved to be a cursed for Bombay. Why have they remained so indifferent when they should have long ago undone the mis- chief? The reason is plainly that they have no desire to do so, and evidently no courage to admit their mistake. Possibly also they find the Turf Club too powerful and influential for them to interfere. The Turf Club, of course, has every reason to wish the bookmakers to the devil for ever. As a matter of fact, the Totalizator at once began to turn the fortunes of the W. I. T. C. with amazing rapidity; they began to acquire wealth beyond their wild- est dreams so as to make congratulate themselves on the folly of humanity in general and the benevolence of the Govern- ment in particular. Such wealth enabled them to provide tempting stakes and to develop racing here on a large scale, so much so, that those who are inclined to look at things on the surface only may be tempted to exclaim that, after all, the Totalizator has been a great success in- deed.

DEMORALIZING GAMBLE.

Such in my opinion, is not the case. The wonderful deve- lopment of racing here is not in the interest of improving the breed as is the case in Europe. The most unsophisticated can only see one object in racing here, namely, to enable a few who profit by it, to gamble at the expense of a crowd of semi-lunatics. Moreover, the Totalizator has succeeded in turning a noble sport into a vulgar and demoralizing gamble. It has made the sport synonymous with everything that is vile, corrupted and degrading. Not a few owners have become sly speculators, not to say contemptible individuals, who resort to all sorts of devices in order to mislead the public so as to save the odds at the Totalizator. With the bookmakers, an owner was, generally, a sporting gentle- man who seldom was obliged to conceal the fact that his horse had a chance in a race. The Totalizator has succeeded in making many trainers a deceitful and selfish lot who even deceive their owners so as to have the Tot for themselves. No doubt, of course, there are exceptions to this. The same may be said of many jockeys who are too often tempted not to win when they are expected, but to do so when the oppor- tunity suits them better. Perhaps it was a clear realization of the demoralizing and degrading effect this machine would have in Calcutta which made Lord Hardinge de- clare, when it was attempted to banish the bookmakers there also, that the book- makers were necessary in the interest of good and clean racing. Here, in Western India, nobody gives a thought to this great evil in our midst. If this question has remained dormant so long it is probably due to the fact that a good number of legislators are unacquainted with racing.

Had they inquired seriously into the mat- ter, there is no doubt that they would have fought long ago for the abolition of this machine and the recall of the bookmakers.

WHO GETS THE CASH?

OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC COMMENT.

The "A. B. Patrika" writes:—

An interesting question was recently put in the Bombay Legislative Council when a non-official member asked the Government "whether the amount of damages awarded against the "Bombay Chronicle" to Mr. Painter, Mr. Marsden and Mr. Shiblin- gappa by the Bombay High Court will be credited to the Government or whether they will be paid to those three gentlemen for their personal use?" It was further asked "whether the costs incurred by the plaintiffs were incurred by them person- ally or by Government and what were the costs in each case?"

The Government came out with what was evidently an unsatisfactory, if not a wholly evasive reply and tried to wriggle out of the uncomfortable position by telling the House that "the whole matter was under consideration." Thus no definite informa- tion was forthcoming as to whether the damages would enrich the three officials concerned or whether, it would be debited to the credit side of the public revenue. In the "Bangabashi" case in this province the Government had to admit that nearly Rs. 80,000 of the rate-payers' money was spent for vindicating the innocence of the Police Inspector. It was in connection with this case that the Advocate-General, Bengal, had to go to a subdivisional town in North Bengal to conduct the case. But the public are not aware if the damage awarded against the "Bangabashi" went to the public coffer or to the pocket of the plaintiff police officer.

There is one important point, however, to be borne in mind in deciding the ques- tion of apportionment of the damage awarded in such cases. When the charac- ter of an officer figuring as a plaintiff is vindicated in a court of law, he suffers no other material injury. He receives a clean services record and his usual promotion or prospects in service do not run the least risk of being jeopardised. The establish- ment of his innocence absolves him from any stigma attaching to his fair fame either as an official or as a man. His prin- cipal purpose being thus secured, is it not only just and equitable that any damage awarded to him by the court should go to replenish to some extent the public fund which was spent for the vindication of his character as a public servant?

There is another point which also strikes us as no less relevant in this connection. It is this. If the amount of damage award- ed against the accused in such cases go to swell the private account of the plaintiff, is there not every reasonable ground for apprehending that the number of such damage suits would go on multiplying?

It will be remembered that as a practi- cal instance of the great loss of prestige and mental agony suffered by Mr. Painter as a result of the comments of the "Chro- nicle", on his conduct in connection with the Dharwar shooting case, he chiefly em- phasised the loss of friendship of two of his Gujrati friends who, we were told, did not receive him as cordially as they used to do before the publication of the comments and that he was regarded by them more or less as a "tyrant." Of course, the word "tyrant" when applied to a member of the Indian Civil Service connotes a "Zuhbur- dust Hakim." But was not that regarded so long more as a compliment to the char- acter of a civilian than anything else? However, we have no mind to rake up the memory of either the Dharwar shooting case or the judgment of the learned Judges. All that we mean to urge is that viewed from all points, is it not only just and fair that any damage awarded to public officers in such cases should go to the General Ex- cheequer?

LOSS OF JEWELLERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Mr. R. C. Anderson of the Imperial Bank reported to-day to the Howrah Railway Police the loss of about rupees two thou sand in jewellery and wearing apparel while travelling from Bombay to Calcutta. He travelled by the Bengal Nagpur Railway with his wife and reached Howrah on Sat- urday. The articles stolen were in a small box which was kept inside a trunk.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

A public meeting was held here last night to protest against the arrests in Ben- gal. Messrs. Vallabhai Patel and G. K. Mavlanker, M.L.C., spoke on the occasion promising support to the Swarajists of Bengal in their hour of trial.

U. P. CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

FORTY THOUSAND PEASANTS. SURROUND PANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 3.

The U. P. Political Conference began its proceedings on the 31st October. Babu Purshotamdas Tandan of Allahabad presid- ed. Delegates numbered more than 800 and visitors about 2,000. But outside the pan- dal was presented the inspiring sight of about forty thousand peasants and thousands of peasant women eagerly waiting for Mahat- ma Gandhi's *darshan*, who, it was widely notified, would attend the conference. They were all hovering about the pandal but their inability to pay the visitor's or the delega- tion fee prevented them from entering the Conference pandal. After two days' eager waiting for the darshan the peasants came to know that Gandhiji was not coming and a wave of disappointment ran over them. They went back, most of them cursing their fate.

On the 1st November, Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here accompanied by a large number of visitors. A number of peasant delegates made presents to the Pandit in the shape of money, sweets and flowers.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Among others, resolutions on Hindu- Muslim unity, the carrying on of all pro- ceedings of the Indian National Congress in Hindustani, Spinning, Swaraj being in- terpreted as complete independence for In- dia, and the harmfulness of the amendment in the Agra Tenancy Law to the tenantry, were adopted.

Resolutions which provoked immense in- terest in the audience were the following:—

"In the opinion of this Conference the time has come for the Congress to clearly define Swaraj and to declare the nature of government which shall prevail after the attainment of Swaraj. This Conference makes it also clear that Swaraj means com- plete independence and that the form of Government in this country in future shall be democratic."

"This Conference extends its full sympa- thy to the people of Bengal in the suffer- ings and trials under the new era of re- pression inaugurated by the Government under cover of suppressing revolutionary violence and anarchical crime.

BENGAL ORDINANCE CONDEMNED.

"This Conference is firmly of opinion that non-violence is the only method whereby India can gain her freedom and considers all attempts based on violence and crime, how- ever selfless the motive might be, wrong and injurious to the cause of progress and free- dom. The Conference is however of opinion that the passing of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Ordinance, 1924, and the application of Regulation 3 of 1818 to Bengal are reactionary and highly objec- tionable measures calculated to suppress le- gitimate political activities in the country and endangers the lives and liberty of in- nocent patriots and political workers with- out checking or reducing revolutionary crime against which they profess to be di- rected. The Conference is not prepared to believe in the guilt of respected and well- known public men merely because an irres- ponsible executive has chosen to take ac- tion against them on the basis of secret and one-sided reports which are hidden from the public and must regard the action of Government as an attack on legitimate poli- tical activities.

The Conference calls upon the people of the United Provinces of all shades of poli- tical opinion to stand by the people of Bengal and support them in this fresh en- croachment of their rights.

Babu Shivaprasad Gupta, of Benares, mov- ed the first and Pandit Motilal Nehru mov- ed the second resolution.

Conferences of Chamars and Volunteers have also been held in the same pandal.

WAY TO HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

SIR A. PATRO ON BENGAL SWARAJISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Sir A. P. Patro, Education Minister, Madras, replying to an address of the South Indian Liberal Federation at Vellore said with reference to the Hindu Muslim Unity, that education and social justice would gradually release people from the narrow sectarian prejudices but it was short sight- edness to believe that the end would be achieved to-day or to-morrow. The two communities would have to unlearn most of their present habits and would have to cultivate new tendencies in order to facili- tate union.

Referring to the Swarajist Party in Ben- gal he said that they had no definite pro- gramme or policy. Their creed had been one of opportunism. They travelled from Bardoli programme to Nagpur convention from thence to Cocanada creed and march- ed back to Allahabad and yet they were uncertain and there was no definiteness in their aims and aspirations. If to-day the Bengal Muslims were opposed to further ad- vance in the reforms it was because of the attitude of this party.

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